Second Series, Vol. XLVI—No. 21. Monday, August 29, 1960
Bhadra 7, 1882 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)

(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21—30)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

2 nP. (INLAND) THREE SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA

Monday, August 29, 1960/Bhadra 7, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Economy in Building Works

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*824. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has appointed a team, with Shri S. K. Patil as its Leader, to evaluate the building schemes of the Union and State Governments and to suggest economy measures;

(b) if so, whether the team has submitted any report so far; and

(c) if so, the main economy measures suggested in the report?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, a Building Projects Team, with Shri S. K. Patil as its leader, has been set up by the Committee on Plan Projects.

(b) and (c). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 18.]

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that the only objection to the new structure, according

to item (i), was that enough talent was not available for designing shell structures. May I know what steps are being taken to make arrangements to provide enough talent for this purpose?

Shri Morarji Desai: It is a matter of training, and steps are being taken for all sorts of training; also for this.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Commerce and Industry Ministry has accepted the suggestion contained in item (v) of the statement regarding Heavy Electrical Project, Bhopal?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot say exactly what they have accepted, but they are paying attention to the suggestion as much as possible.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether any experts have been appointed on this committee, because there is a feeling in the country that there is too much expenditure on these multi-storeyed buildings? The suggestions made by the team seem to suggest that only meagre economies can be made.

Shri Morarji Desai: There are too many feelings on too many subjects without any justification. In this matter I must say that I have not heard about this feeling.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You will not hear.

Shri Morarji Desai: If I do not hear, the hon. Member hears still less. That is the position. In this matter certain alternatives have been suggested which are being accepted and applied. It is not that there is some extraordinary expenditure on buildings. It can be suggested that instead of this steel that steel may be used or less steel

may be used. All that is being attended to.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our President, after return from his visit to Japan, addressed a letter to the different Ministries about the luxury buildings in this country and suggested certain steps of economy; if so, have those suggestions made by the President been taken into consideration?

Shri Morarji Desai: Everything suggested by the President gets the most respectful consideration from Government.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Some time ago we saw reports of Government's decision that so-called prestige buildings would no longer be constructed. May I know if that decision has been changed particularly in view of the scarcity of steel which might be the result of too much construction?

Shri Morarji Desai: We do not believe in prestige buildings being erected, but in places where land values are very high, it is necessary to go vertically rather than horizontally. It is a bare necessity and therefore it is not a matter of prestige.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: From the statement I find that the report about slum clearance by the Ashok Sen Committee has been adopted. Has nothing more than the adoption of the report been taken in hand? Has slum clearance been started in any of the cities where it was proposed to be started?

Shri Morarji Desai: Adoption is the first step that has to be taken, and that has been taken. Other steps will follow, and they will be taken by the municipalities and other bodies concerned.

Mining and Mineral Products Corporation in Jammu and Kashmir

*825. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 908 on the 17th March, 1960 and state the action taken on the proposals sent by Jammu and Kashmir State to set up a Mining and Mineral Products Corporation?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): The proposal regarding setting up of the corporation known as Jammu and Kashmir Mining and Mineral Products Corporation (Private) Ltd. to exploit the mineral resources of the State has since been sanctioned by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir. The Corporation has come into existence and has been functioning since May 1960.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि जब से इस कारपोरेशन का कयाम अमल में लाया गया हैं, तब से कारपोरेशन ने क्या क्या काम किया है, और कहां कहां रिसर्च की है ?

(کیا میں یہہ جان سکتا ہوں کہ جب سے اس کارپوریشن کا قیام عمل میں لایا گیا ہے - تب سے کارپوریشن نے کیا کیا کام کیا ہے اور کہاں کہاں ریسرچ کی ہے-)

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसाद सिन्हा : जैसा मैंने बताया, यह कारपोरेशन मई सन्, १९६० में शुरू किया गया है, और यह बिल्कुल काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट का कारपोरेशन है, और इसमें अभी छान-बीन का काम किया जा रहा है।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रियासत के किन इलाकों में छान बीन का काम किया जा रहा है, और उस छान बीन के मामले में हुकूमत हिन्द क्या मदद दे रही है ?

(میں یہہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریاست کے کن علاقوں میں چھان بین کا کام کیا جا رہا ہے - اور اس چھان بین کے معاملہ میں حکومت ہند کیا مدد دے رہی ہے -)

श्री गजेन्द्र प्रसद सिन्हा : अभी कोइला, लिगनाइट और लाइम स्टोन के संबंध में छानबीन हो रही है क्योंकि यह कारपोरेशन इन सब खनिज पदार्थों के उत्पादन के लिये बनाया गया है । रियासत काश्मीर और दूसरे प्रांतों के अनेक हिस्सों में जिआलोंजीकल सर्वे आफ इंडिया से भी छान-बीन की जा रही है और जो मदद जरूरी है वह प्रांतों को दी जा रही है ।

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I know if the Government of India has given any financial aid to this Corporation; if so, what is the amount?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that it is a purely State-sponsored corporation. The Government of India has not given any financial aid till now.

Medium of Instruction in Universities

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*826. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 66 on the 11th February, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far by the Working Group appointed by the University Grants Commission some time back to consider as to how far the Indian languages can be made the medium of instruction in Universities; and

(b) when that Group is likely to finish its work?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The Working Group has completed its deliberations and its report is being drafted.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the names of the universities which have introduced Indian languages so far as the medium of instruction?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are several, but that does not arise out of this. Most of the Universities in U.P. and some in Bihar and Gujarat have switched over to regional languages in some of the subjects. If the hon. Member wants detailed information, he may kindly table a separate question, and I would be very glad to supply that information.

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know whether Government have impressed upon the various universities that it will not be in the interests of national unity to relegate English to a secondary position till such time as an all-India language has been evolved to replace English effectively?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir. Government's general policy is that the medium of instruction should be the regional language, and it is towards that end that the working group was set up by the University Grants Commission, and the group was asked to draw up a plan of action. Our general policy in this matter is to switch over to the regional languages as soon as possible after adequate preparation has been made. There is no question of waiting for an indefinite period till an all-India language is developed.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the Government contemplating the setting up of some Central universities with English or Hindi as the medium of instruction?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There was a proposal at one time to take over the Osmania University, and it was suggested that Hindi might become the medium of instruction, but the Andhra Government did not agree to the proposal, and so it was dropped. There is no other proposal before the Government at present.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government is aware of the difficulties that the universities that have switched over to the regional languages are experiencing for want of text books?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is why a why a working group was set up to

draw up a plan of action. When the report is available, I will place it in the Library.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट की इस संबंध में यह नीति होते हुये भी कि प्रांतीय भाषाओं को माध्यम का स्थान मिले, विश्वविद्यालयों में इसमें देर हो रही है, और इस कारण काफी असन्तोष भी हुआ है, यहां तक कि गुजरात विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति ने इसी प्रश्न पर अभी अपना त्यागपत्र दिया है ? और क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जब तक सरकारी नौकरियों के लिये हिन्दी वैकल्पिक रूप से एक भाषा नहीं मानी जायेगी, तब तक विश्वविद्यालयों को देशी भाषाओं को माध्यम बनाना बहुत कठिन है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, वह बड़ा विस्तृत है । इस प्रश्न का संबंध तो वर्किंग ग्रुप से है । माननीय सदस्य के विस्तृत प्रश्न के उत्तर में यदि एक विस्तृत वक्तव्य दिया जाये, तभी उनको सन्तोष होगा ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : शिक्षा मंत्री जी के वक्तव्य से यह विदित हुआ है कि इस संबंध में सरकार लगभग सहमत है कि विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम क्षेत्रीय भाषायें हों । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का साहित्य तैयार कराने की दिशा में कुछ प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : उसी के लिये वर्किंग ग्रुप बिठाया गया और एक कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है । जब इसकी रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, तो मैं उसकी एक प्रति लाइबरेरी में रख दूंगा ।

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether the Working Group has told the various universities about this proposal, and if so, the reactions of those universities to the same?

Mr. Speaker: The report will be here, and that will show the reactions.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this working group appointed for the adoption of regional languages in the universities does not conflict in its aims and purposes with the committee appointed by the University Grants Commission, which has recommended the retention of English for some period?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, there is no conflict. The previous committee which was appointed by the commission had also envisaged that regional languages would become the media of instruction in course of time. All that that committee decided at that time was that the change-over should not take place without adequate preparation. This working group is drawing up a plan of action so that adequate preparation might be made, and the universities might switch over to regional languages without affecting the standards in any way.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The question refers to the working group considering as to how far the Indian languages can be made the media of instruction. May I know if Government and the working group are going into the question as to a tentative fixation of a time-limit within which we shall have the transition to the medium of instruction being in our own languages?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I suggest that the hon. Member might wait till the report is available.

Shri Tyagi: May I know what could be the *lingua franca* or the common language of intercourse between the various States, after the universities have adopted the regional languages as the media of instruction and after the various States have adopted them as their official language?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Hindi has been accepted as the official language, and I expect that that will be the common medium between one State and another.

Shri Tyagi: Will Hindi be taught essentially in each university, or is it only an expectation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is aware that Government have accepted the three-language formula, and according to that formula, every boy and girl going out of the higher secondary school must have knowledge of Hindi as one of the languages.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या इस बात के लिये कोई एक विस्तृत योजना तैयार की जा रही है कि सब विषयों के ग्रंथ हर भाषा में तैयार करने की कोशिश की जाये और यह कब तक आशा की जा सकती है कि विश्वविद्यालयों के माध्यम के ये साहित्य सरकार तयार करा सके ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : वर्किंग ग्रुप का यही मकसद है । मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा करें । जब यह रिपोर्ट आयेगी, तो उसकी एक प्रति लाइबरेरी में रख दी जायगी ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जहां तक क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में शिक्षा देने का संबंध है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या साइंटिफिक टर्म्ज और पोलीटिकल साइंस की टर्म्ज में कोई एक रूपता लाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है ताकि सब क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में एक ही शब्द का प्रयोग हो ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : साइंटिफिक टर्म्ज का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है । माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि कई विषयों के साइंटिफिक टर्म्ज हिन्दी में निर्माण कर दिये गये हैं और जसा कि लैंग्वेज कमीशन और पार्लियामेंट की कमेटी ने सिफारिश की थी, गवर्नमेंट की यह भी तजवीज है कि इस बारे में कमीशन कायम किया जाये और उस कमीशन को कायम करने के लिये कोशिश की जा रही है ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In regard to the question of having regional languages as media of instruction in the universities, may I know how Government propose to overcome the difficulty in exchanging professors and also literature from university to university?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There should be no difficulty. I expect that most of our professors will be conversant with more than one language. They will not only understand their own regional language, but they will also have adequate knowledge of English as well as Hindi, and, therefore, there should be no difficulty with regard to interchange of professors and students.

Shri Achar: If the universities accept regional languages as the media of instruction, would it not amount to this that a student of one region can never go and study in a university in another region?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have just answered that question.

Mr. Speaker: They will all have to learn Hindi.

Shri Nath Pai: It is a small thing, but many hon. Members have referred to the State language as क्षत्रीय भाषा"। उन भाशाओं को राज्य भाषा या प्रांतीय भाषा कहना चाहिये ; उन को क्षेत्रीय भाषा कहना अपमानास्पद है । क्षेत्रीय भाषा means लोकल लैंग्वेज । They are State languages. मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि फिर कभी जब इन का जिक्र किया जाये, तो इनको क्षत्रीय भाषा नहीं, राज्य भाषा कहा जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: Very well, it does not matter. He is taking exception to the use of the words.

Shri Raghunath Singh: My hon. friend has not followed. क्षेत्रीय भाषा और राष्ट्र-भाषा में फर्क है ।

श्री नाथ पाई : मैं सब समझता हूं । यह संस्कृत का सवाल है ।

Mr. Speaker: Hindi is not the mother-tongue of the hon. Member

श्री नाथ पाई : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह संस्कृत का सवाल है, हिन्दी का नहीं है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जब मेरी भाषा का यहां पर जिक्र होता है, तो उसका क्षेत्रीय भाषा कहा जाता है । मैंने उसको राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं कहा है । वह क्षेत्रीय भाषा नहीं है । वह तो एक राज्य की भाषा है, एक प्रांत की भाषा है । क्षेत्रीय भाषा का अर्थ यह है कि वह एक लोकल लैंग्वेज है । I refuse to accept. Marathi should not be referred to as local language.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रिपोर्ट आने के बाद सब कुछ हो सकता है ।

Shri Nath Pai: If the hon. Member's Sanskrit is weak, I cannot help it.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised that the protagonists of Sanskrit have not risen to say that the three-language formla ought to be a four-language formula, or that some one of these languages should be dismissed and Sanskrit should come into its place. The advice must take a tangible shape.

राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्था

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*८२८. श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री आर० सी० माझी :
श्री नेक राम नेगी :
महाराज कुमार विजय आनन्द :
श्री कालिका सिंह :
श्री बीरेन्द्र बहादुर सिंहजी :
श्री जीनचन्द्रन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय खेल संस्था स्थापित कर दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका विधान कब तैयार किया गया था और वह क्या है ;

(ग) उक्त संस्था कब अपना कार्य आरम्भ करेगी ;

(घ) क्या इस संस्था के लिये एक बोर्ड स्थापित किया गया है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, उस के सभापति और सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(च) क्या राजकुमारी अमृतकौर खेल कूद शिक्षण योजना को इस संस्था में मिला दिया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय खेल कूद संस्थान का संविधान फरवरी १९६० में तैयार किया गया था और उसका रूप वैसा ही है जैसा सोसायटी रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत किसी भी सोसाइटी का होता है ।

(ग) दिसम्बर, १९६० ।

(घ) और (ङ): जी, हां । प्रबंधक मंडल (बोर्ड आफ गवर्नर्स) के सदस्यों की सूची सभा-पटल पर रख दी गयी है । [देखिए परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या १९]

(च) प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है ।

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I have the answer in English also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Constitution of the National Institute of Sports was drafted in February 1960, and is analagous to that of a Society under the Societies' Registration Act.

(c) December, 1960.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, A list of the members of the Board of Governors is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 19].

(f) The question is still under consideration.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: May I know whether it is a fact that this institute is being established at Patiala?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, that is a fact.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: May I know why Patiala has been specially chosen in preference to Delhi where there is already a stadium, and which is more central?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This was done on the advice of the committee of the Sports Council. We wrote also to all the State Governments, and it was found that the greatest facilities were available at Patiala.

Shri Birandra Bahadur Singhji: May I know whether this is being established with collaboration or aid from the USSR?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister has stated that the sports institute was constituted in the month of February, and the question of amalgamation with the Rajkumari Amrit Kaur Sports Coaching Scheme is yet to be considered. May I know how long Government will take to finalise this?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This matter probably will be discussed at the next meeting of the Sports Council, which, I expect, is scheduled to be held in October, and some decision is likely to be taken at that time.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jinachandran.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I come to the rescue of the hon. Minister?

Mr. Speaker: He may do so later.

Shri Jinchandran: May I know what is the relationship between the Sports Council and this Association?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Sports Council is the general body which advises Government on all matters relating to sports. This body has beencreated with the specific purpose of setting up and managing this Sports Institute at Patiala.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is a certain misunderstanding which has been created by the inadequate reply of the hon. Minister. I am a member of the Council and I think I know what decision we have taken. The position is that at present moment, the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme is a thing by itself. What we have decided is that there shall be a National Coaching Scheme. The new coaching scheme should not be mixed up with the Institute at Patiala. The Institute is for training future coaches whereas the general coaching scheme in certain regional areas like Delhi and schools, colleges and Universities and the like, is something totally different. When the National Coaching Scheme goes into operation, the Rajkumari Coaching Scheme will automatically get amalgamated with it.

Mr. Speaker: Under our rules, even a non-official Member may be asked to answer a question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am getting ready for the Treasury Benches.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether supplementaries should be put to the hon. Minister or to Shri Jaipal Singh?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is in a privileged position, because he is a member of the Sports Council.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the existence of several all-Indian organisations which deal with different branches of sport, may I know what is in Government's contemplation regarding the relation of those associations with the proposed National Sports Institute?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The sports associations are all autonomous. The only relationship between the several

sports associations and the Sports Council is that the Sports Council gives them advice whenever advice is sought. The Sports Council also gives them financial assistance and tries to encourage sports in the country. There is no direct sort of relationship between the associations and the Sports Council. They are both independent and separate and they have different functions.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: The statement laid before us clearly shows that there are 9 members, out of which 5 are officials; as regards the other 4, we do not know. May I know why in the case of an all-India type of technical institution like this, no Members of Parliament were included?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Members of Parliament are on the Sports Council, the parent body.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is a Member of Parliament there—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: He wants an active sportsman MP.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Minister has told us that there are autonomous organisations dealing with different branches of sports and there is the all-India Sports Council where my hon. freind, Shri Jaipal Singh, is an ornament. But I do not quite understand how this other organisation fits in and does not merely add to the complication of the present position.

Dr K. L. Shrimali: No, there is no complication. This particular organisation, the Governing Board for the Institute of Sports, has been set up specifically to manage this particular institution. Therefore, there is no conflict between one organisation and another.

Manufacture of Articles in 505 Army Workshop, Delhi

*829. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of stores locally purchased for 505 E.M.E. Workshop, Delhi, during 1958 and 1959; and

(b) the steps taken so far to reduce such local purchase?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The value of stores purchased locally for 505 E.M.E. Workshop, Delhi, is Rs. 90,846 during 1958-59 and Rs. 4,45,928 during 1959-60.

(b) Local purchase is resorted to only in cases of emergency i.e. when the repair/overhaul of equipment in progress on the workshop floor is held up for want of certain items of spares which are not available at the time through the normal sources of supply. It is directly controlled by the Commandant of the Workshop and a careful watch is also kept over the expenditure on local purchases by Army Headquarters.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the fact that mufflers and tail pipes for the Chevrolet trucks were purchased at a much higher rate than Rs. 75 per unit, which was higher than the cost of their manufacture in the ordnance workshop. If so, what arrangement is made to see that things which can be manufactured in our workshops are not purchased?

Shri Krishna Menon: The present procedure in regard to these is that a certain quantity of spares are procured with the equipment. If the equipment is very old, as most of our equpiment is, and there are no spares, they are obtained either from the manufacturers or from local production. It all remains in the ordnance depots, that is to say, as equipment to be supplied. When a particular piece of maintenance goes on the line and

it is being held up for want of spares from ordnance, they are brought. I have no knowledge about this particular case of a muffler. If you wish me to do so, Mr. Speaker I will look into it. But there is general control by Army Headquarters over local purchases.

An Hon. Member: It is impossible to hear.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister is not audible.

Mr. Speaker: It is a particular case of mufflers. The hon. Member wanted to know why mufflers are purchased at a higher rate.

Shri Ranga: The pity is that we could not follow his answer.

Mr. Speaker: We will proceed to the next question. Enough has been said. There is nothing particular in this.

The hon. Minister must speak up a little louder.

Shri Krishna Menon: I am sorry.

Identity Cards for Voters

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*830. **Shri Warior:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Abdul Salam:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experience of voting with identity card system in the recent bye-election to Lok Sabha from Calcutta South West Constituency has been assessed by Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) and (b). As a result of the experience gained in the bye-election from the South-West Calcutta Parliamentary Constituency, the Election Commission is considering whether it would be worthwhile and administratively feasible to adopt the system of photographed identity cards and Government is awaiting the views of the Election Commission in the matter.

Shri Warior: May I know the total number of persons who could not vote in the bye-election?

Shri A. K. Sen: One of the main means of finding out the actual number of voters in a particular area is through identity cards. One of the reasons which prompted the Election Commission to suggest this measure was that there were many persons on the voters' list who possibly did not exist, or at least did not exist there in that constituency. What can be said is that out of 3,42,000 electors on the rolls, 2,13,638 were photographed. Out of these photographed persons, 65 per cent turned up to vote, which was a very high percentage.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether in view of the bitter experience in this particular bye-election for the ruling party, they will discuss the system with all the political parties before implementing it in the elections of 1962?

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member has started with certain inferences which are very controversial. He says that the ruling party has suffered a bitter experience. If every defeat is a bitter experience, then it is so. But I do not suppose that in a parliamentary democracy, defeats really mean any disgrace for any party.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know what is the economy effected in time and money by this process?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is more cost. No photographing can economise the cost. It adds to the cost.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know what is the total expenditure which was incurred for photographing?

Shri A. K. Sen: For the entire elections?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In this particular constituency.

Shri A. K. Sen: We have not got separate figures for photographing. We have got photographs including identity cards. They cost Rs. 2,61,217.

Mr. Speaker: It comes to one rupee per head.

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes.

Shri Tyagi: Are all these identity cards duly numbered? If so, are the numbers on the cards identical to the numbers on the electoral rolls?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, they bear numbers. Whether the numbers bear the same numerals as those on the electoral roll, I do not know. But the electoral number was certainly mentioned in the identity card.

Mr. Speaker: May I suggest to the hon. Minister to arrange for a demonstration of it here in the Central Hall?

Shri A. K. Sen: If that is the desire, I should do so.

Mr. Speaker: I am only interested in avoiding these questions relating to details.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is hardly any demonstration except to show the actual identity cards.

Mr. Speaker: If that is brought here that can be seen.

Shri A. K. Sen: Photography is not anything peculiar for these persons; it is the same process for all.

Bhilai Steel Works

*831. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an inquiry was recently conducted against four officers of Bhilai Steel Works for alleged corruption;

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the inquiry; and

(c) the designation of the officers who conducted the inquiry?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) It is not clear to which inquiry the Hon'ble Member is referring to. No departmental or magisterial inquiry is pending against any officer of Bhilai Steel works at the moment. Investigations against some officers of the Bhilai steel works are, however, proceeding.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: A committee was appointed with Shri R. L. Mehta and Shri Raghupati to enquire into the staff matters of the Bhilai Steel Project. Is it a fact that this committee submitted a critical report against the working of the Bhilai Steel plant staff matters? If so, what happened to this report?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is not correct that any committee consisting of the two officers was appointed to look into what the hon. Member describes as staff matters. It is a fact that these two officers, one representing the State Government and the other representing the Central Government went to Bhilai to make an assessment of the post-strike situation that arose some months ago; and they submitted a report which was of a general nature. It will be wrong to say that there was any severe criticism of the working of the steel plant.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know how many complaints of corruption against the gazetted officers of the Bhilai Steel Project have been received by Government and how many of them have been enquired into and what has become of the enquiry?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not remember having received any complaint against those whom the hon. Member describes as gazetted officers. I have already said that the SPE are investigating two or three matters. The information is like this. There is an investigation with regard to some emergent purchases from Bombay in the year 1957-58. There is one other matter relating to the supply of defective chuglam wood to the steel

works; and the third is an investigation into some purchases of electric goods in Calcutta. These are the only three matters that I know of.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the previous question from Shri Shukla, the hon. Minister said that Messrs. R. L. Mehta and Raghupati went to have a survey of the post-strike period. I want to know whether Government has taken any action on their report and what were the broad general aspects of that report?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is no question of any recommendation of that committee. With regard to such situations officers are sent or deputed and they make a report on points like, what was the broad reason for the situation, how the officers behaved and how the workers behaved, who acted properly, who acted improperly etc. There is no question of any specific recommendation made by this committee.

Shri Jangde: Has it come to the notice of the hon. Minister that a junior officer has been held responsible for the regular theft of copper from the stores department of the Bhilai steel plant?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know; I take that information from the hon. Member. If he has been held responsible some action must have been taken.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Which is the agency enquiring into the matters just described by the Minister? Is it by officers of the Ministry or is it by the SPE?

Sardar Swaran Singh: These matters are being looked into by the SPE.

Pig Iron Plants and Electric Furnaces

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*832. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** / **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what necessary conditions are to be fulfilled for the locations of (i) small pig iron plants and (ii) electric furnaces;

(b) whether any preference has been given to backward and underdeveloped area;

(c) whether any units are planned for Rajasthan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) (i) The general criterion is that the plant should be located far from the major steel works and be based on utilisation of non-coking coal and preferably low grade iron ore, available in areas nearby.

(ii) At present, the scope for setting up new electric furnaces is very limited as existing furnaces and those already sanctioned are expected to consume most of the available melting scrap estimated at about 600,000 tons by 1961. However, the question of permitting new furnaces in the context of Third Five Year Plan is being examined.

(b) Preference can be given only if other conditions essential for putting up such units are fulfilled.

(c) and (b). *Pig Iron:* Government have received no proposals for Rajasthan but are prepared to consider on merits proposals for putting up small pig iron plants if other essential conditions are fulfilled.

Electric Furnace: Yes, Sir. A proposal for setting up an electric furnace for the manufacture of steel castings at Jaipur has recently been approved by Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether these are put up in the public sector or in the private sector and what is a unit likely to cost?

Sardar Swaran Singh: This relates entirely to the private sector, small pig iron plants or electric furnaces.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Recently, a low shaft blast furnace was set up in the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur to find out

whether non-coking coal and Iron ore was suitable for the manufacture of steel. May I know how far that investigation has progressed and what are the results that have been obtained?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The pilot plant, as it is called, at the National Metallurgical Laboratory has now been working for over a year, I think; it is essentially a pilot plant. It has already carried on investigations with regard to various types of iron ore as also with regard to various types of coal. The results obtained are very useful from the scientific angle.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी कोई कारखाना खोलने का प्रोपोजल मिला है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : पिग आयरन के मुताल्लिक तो नहीं मिला । एलक्ट्रिक फर्नेस, मेरा खयाल है, वहां पहले भी कुछ थीं और कुछ नई भी चालू होंगी ।

Shri C. D. Pande: May I know what is the average normal size of a unit in this pig iron plant and whether it will be possible to compete with big industry?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The normal capacity of this pig iron plant that has been sanctioned in the private sector has been up to about 15,000 tons a year. There is one such plant which is actually producing pig iron in Orissa. They claim that the cost of production is a little high. The question as to whether this should or should not be increased is a matter which is under consideration.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि कच्चे लोहे का कारखाना खोलने के सम्बन्ध में पंजाब को कितना कोटा दिया जायेगा ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : कच्चे लोहे से लोहा बनाने के लिये पंजाब में कोयला नहीं है इसलिये मुझे यह जरा मुश्किल नजर आता है । एलेक्ट्रिक फर्नेस वहां लग सकती हैं और पहले से भी लगी हुई हैं ।

Shri Mahanty: May we know if Government are contemplating any step to make the functioning of the low shaft furnace economic?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I presume that the hon. Member is connected with one low shaft furnace. I will be guided by his experience. I do not know what I can do to make his plant more economic.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : मंत्री जी ने फरमाया कि एलेक्ट्रिक प्लान्ट लग सकता है, तो क्या जिला महेन्द्रगढ़ में, जहां काफी तादाद में पिग आयरन मिलता है, इस प्लान्ट को लगाने की तजबीज है ?

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : महेन्द्रगढ़ में कोयला भी नहीं है और कच्चा लोहा भी नहीं है ।

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त : आप ने एलेक्ट्रिक फर्नेस के बारे में फरमाया ।

सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह : एलेक्ट्रिक फर्नेस स्क्रैप से चलती है । और चूंकि लुधियाना, बटाला या जालन्धर में ज्यादा स्क्रैप होता है इसलिये वहां ज्यादा एलेक्ट्रिक फर्नेस लगाई गई हैं । अगर महेन्द्रगढ़ में स्क्रैप मिल सकता है तो कोशिश कीजिये । छोटे स्केल की एलेक्ट्रिक फर्नेस के लिये तो लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether pig iron can be produced in an electric furnace without coal?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that there are pig iron furnaces using electricity as the principal material but still some coal is required although the quantity is less. For instance, the quantity of coal can be reduced to about 40 per cent. Still 40 per cent. is 40 per cent. and if no coal is available, I do not think it can succeed.

Biography of General Thimayya

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*833. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Jinachandran:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1752 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any report of the officials studying Mr. Humphry Evans' book entitled 'Thimayya of India —A Soldier's Life' has been received; and

(b) whether the author's preface that the book is an elaboration of General Thimayya's manuscript and that the General has collaborated in writing the book are correct?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The book has now been generally examined.

(b) It is understood from General Thimayya that he did not actually collaborate with the author in the publication of this particular book and that it had been published without his previous consent or knowledge. This book however appears to be based largely on information which it is learnt he supplied to the author in connection with another book which General Thimayya has stated he intends to write.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that it is largely based on a book which General Thimayya was supposed to write, may I know whether that did not transgress the law which is there that no such book will be written or information given which has anything to do with strategy or the activities of the Army?

Shri Krishna Menon: This book has not yet been examined by us from the legal point of view. But I have asked him whether the information was supplied and the answer has been that he has written no letters to the author in regard to this book. But the conclusion is inevitable from the quotations given that the material could have come only from the Chief of Staff.

Some Hon. Members: We are not hearing the concluding part of the answer.

Mr. Speaker: The conclusion is irresistible that the matter contained in this book came from General Thimayya.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the hon. Defence Minister and the Defence Ministry had seen this map which has been given in the inside cover of the book showing Kashmir, not as part of India? If so may I know what action has been taken by them?

Shri Krishna Menon: There is a map here in the inside cover of this book which does show the State of Jammu and Kashmir, as separate from the Union as in conventional maps printed by the foreign countries. But I have no information that General Thimayya supplied this map or the responsibility is his. The map does appear in this book.. (*Interruptions*).

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware of this chapter entitled 'Srinagar' written in this book and in that chapter our friend General Thimayya had disclosed the army tactics which we adopted in fighting a war with Pakistan in Kashmir? May I know what action has been taken for disclosing the army tactics?

Shri Krishna Menon: I would not be able to say whether it comes under the categorisation 'tactics'. But certainly you cannot describe a war action in Kashmir without giving the details. There are plenty of details and there has been no suggestion that it did not come from that source because it is in quotation marks. But what I have to say is that the Chief of Army Staff has not authorised its

publication. He has said that he has only discussed these matters with this gentleman for the purpose of writing the other book or books as the case may be. But as I said, whether it comes—the disclosure—under the operation of the law or not is a matter which we must consult the Law Ministry about in due course..... (*Interruptions*).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, on a point of order. What the hon. Defence Minister has just now said amounts to denouncing the action of the Chief of the Army Staff. May I know whether this action of the Defence Minister is justified? If he thinks, so, he should better fire that Chief of the Army Staff .....(*Interruptions*) instead of allowing questions and letting him down day in and day out..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Krishna Menon: I have given you factual information based upon what was supplied to me. It is not possible for me to withhold from the Parliament what is in a printed book. I was asked whether it disclosed information about Kashmir and I said that I could not say whether it was tactical or not but the information was there.....(*Interruptions*).

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: All the time the Defence Minister says that it is not in public interest but today he has disclosed so much of information....I have raised this point of order.....(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has raised a point of order. The book has been published. A number of questions have been tabled and I deeply considered whether this matter ought to be brought before the House or not. But inasmuch as wide publicity has been given to the book and a foreigner has written the book containing a number of statements which could have emanated only from so and so, I thought it was my duty to apprise Parliament and see whether it was right or wrong. The hon. Defence Minister has been answering the question. Once he tried to say that it was too early for him and he had not examined it in full and so was not in a position to say whether it was proper or improper. To another question from Shri Tariq he said that he could not definitely say that it contained any information relating to the tactics. If he only wanted to let down the Chief of the Army Staff, he could have easily said: yes; this also forms part of the tactics. Therefore, he has been very guarded and he wants to take a legal opinion before he can hazard an opinion whether it is right or wrong. Even disclosing some matter to the foreigner in advance of publication of a book and that man using it—it is a strange thing. I do not know how hon. Members can take exception to this question being asked and the hon. Defence Minister, to the best of his ability, trying to satisfy this House that nothing will go wrong and no secret will be let out by any person however important or otherwise he may be. Whatever other impressions the hon. Members may have, from the manner in which the hon. Defence Minister has been proceeding with this question, it is wrong to make an allegation that he is letting General Thimayya down from time to time. It ought not to be said. The hon. Members when they make allegations and say that the Chief of Staff ought to be protected must be equally interested in protecting the Defence Minister.

Shri Tyagi: May I request you in the interest of the security of the country to let me put one question to the Defence Minister? Is he in a position to assure the House and through this the Public that his relations with the Army Chief are quite cordial and there is no chance for any misunderstanding.....(*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is presumptuous *juris de jure*. So long as the Defence Minister and the Army Chief of Staff are in the same Government, the cordial relations are absolutely cordial. Further, it does not arise out of this question at all. We are straying away from this question. One more question from Mr. Banerjee—then I will proceed to the next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the following expression used for INA in the said book on page 14—

> "INA—Indian Nationalist Army forces raised by Japanese from amon g the Indian Army captives to use against the Allies".

May I know whether the Government agrees with this and if not whether there have been any protests made?

Shri Krishna Menon: This is not a Government publication.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will see that we are going into an examination of the book and asking whether a particular portion is acceptable to the Defence Minister or whether it is not accepted by the Defence Minister. Generally he has said that there is no doubt that General Thimayya gave information, though not for writing this book but he gave some information. Then, there was another question put to him whether in his opinion it was right that such a disclosure should be made. The legal aspects of it are there and he is trying to examine them by the Law Ministry. Therefore, there is no good pursuing that matter.... (*Interruptions*). Next question.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I seek a clarification in the light of what Dr. Ram Subhag Singh has raised? The hon. Defence Minister has in the course of his earlier reply mentioned that it is in connection with some other publication. So, it seems that it is the same American—or whatever he is—who is concerned with both these publications. One has already been published. The other one which is probably the main source of information cannot be published now for obvious reasons; we know why it cannot be published. The whole reply purports to impugn the Chief of Army Staff as having given specific permission to publish this. I do not quite understand how it comes in because if he is collaborating for the bigger work, the bigger work is not yet published. The other man may abuse the privilege. We know, therefore, that information has not been given for publication in this book.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. We are not arguing this matter and then prosecuting X or Y or trying to take proceedings departmentally against anybody. It is only a question; where information is elicited from. The information has been given in relation to some other book which he intended to publish. Whether it ought to be published, whether he can do it or not, whether he ought to be allowed to do or not—that is another matter; we are not proceeding with that matter. Let us proceed. We will go to the next question. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta—

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: Sir you allowed Shri Jaipal Singh to put a question. Please allow me also to put one question.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, you permitted me to put only one supplementary. I may be allowed to put one more supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has always got a number of questions.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I have put only one supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: All right, let us hear her.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, It is clearly stated in the Preface of this book by Mr. Humphry Evans that the material was given to him by General Thimayya. May I know whether any contradiction at any stage has been made by General Thimayya regarding this?

Mr. Speaker: Where?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In public or anywhere. This is a book that is openly sold in the market. It is clearly stated in the Preface that the material was given by General Thimayya.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Is the hon. Minister aware of any contradiction issued either to the Press or in

any other manner by General Thimayya refuting the statement made in the Preface of the book that the information was supplied by General Thimayya?

Shri Krishna Menon: Sir, the Government have,in spite of what has been stated by hon. Members opposite, tried to get factual information with regard to this and questions were put to the Chief of Army Staff. He told us: "I certainly obtained Mr. Evans's help in organising and laying out my autobiography, which is still in manuscript form and which will be published after my retirement from service." He also stated that he had not asked this book to be published, he had not known about the book till it came, prior to the publication of the book there had been no correspondence with the author on any matter connected with the book and it was only after he became aware of the publication when he saw a review in the local papers that he corresponded with him remonstrating against the publication of the book (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Defence Minister said that this book has been published without the knowledge of General Thimayya—that is what General Thimayya has said.

Shri Ranga: We wanted to hear it much earlier.

Shri Hem Barua: That is what General Thimayya has written to the Defence Minister. I just want to know why action could not be taken against the publishers of this book for saying that General Thimayya has collaborated in writing this book, which actually General Thimayya has not done.

Shri Ranga: This information could have been given to this House much earlier at the time when questions were put to him. Why did he keep that information back from this House. (*Interruption*)?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I would like to submit that this information was not given when a question was put earlier.

Shri P. K. Deo: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I think, Sir, the way questions are put and supplementaries are asked goes against the morale of the Army. (*Interruption*). My point is, can we discuss about a person when he is not present in this House to defend himself?

Shri Ranga: There is the Defence Minister to defend him.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: May I know whether military officers of a similar status in other countries have not published similar books; if so, may I know why there is so much rumpus over this book?

Mr. Speaker: The matter is quite clear. This has happened without the knowledge of General Thimayya. He gave some information so that an autobiography may be written after his retirement. We do not know whether that can be written thereafter or not—we are not going into that matter. But the author of this book had no authority to publish this statement there. It was improper on his part to have done so—that is what General Thimayya says. We leave it at that stage. (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the Government of India have written to the Government of USA with regard to this publication?

Mr. Speaker: It is none of its business.

Nagarjunasagar Project

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*834. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Venkatasubbaiah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Starred Question No. 1821 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the team appointed by the Committee on Plan Projects has submitted its report regarding integration of Nagarjunasagar Project;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The Report was completed on July 26, 1960 and sent simultaneously to the State Government for their final comments which are awaited. Meanwhile copies of the Report have been placed in the Parliament Library and important final draft recommendations are placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 20].

(c) On receipt of final comments, the Report will receive consideration by the Planning Commission and the Committee on Plan Projects of which Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, is a Member. The details of implementation will be settled at these meetings.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I find from the statement that a revised detailed project estimate incorporating all changes introduced by the Project Authorities will be prepared. May I know what steps have been taken so far to prepare this revised detailed project estimate?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The whole report is under consideration. All this will be settled when the report is considered by the Planning Commission and the Plan Project Committee.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the implications in relation to the integration of the two projects that this might mean pulling of more water from Krishna to the detriment of other areas have been examined; if so, what is the opinion?

Shri Tarkeshwari Sinha: The report has been sent to the respective States for their comments. They have not yet sent their comments. The report was also sent to the Central Water and Power Commission. They have no comments to offer in this matter. We are still awaiting their final reports.

Physical Education Committee Report

*835. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1071 on the 24th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the work of the Committee appointed some time back to co-ordinate all schemes of physical education, recreation and youth welfare; and

(b) when the Committee is likely to complete its work?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Committee met on the 7th May, 1960 and again from the 25th to 27th July, 1960. It has scrutinized the data received in reply to Part I of the questionnaire issued by them and the material received from State Governments. The Committee also recorded in New Delhi the oral evidence of the representatives of (i) National Discipline Scheme (ii) Scouting and Guiding and (iii) Bharat Sewak Samaj and some educationists who had knowledge and experience of the working of these schemes. They also visited the Lakshmibai College of Physical Education, Gwalior on 5-8-1960.

(b) The Committee were requested to complete their work as early as feasible and they have expressed the hope that it might be possible to finalise their report by December of this year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There are certain systems of physical culture which are time-honoured and which are practised in the villages. May I know if the committee is going to take note of these time-honoured and ancient systems of physical culture also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The Committee will review the various schemes of physical education, and the time-honoured schemes will also be taken into account.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that the committee is examining only those schemes which are of modern growth. There is the National Discipline Scheme, Scouting and Bharat Sevak Samaj—I do not know what physical education scheme the Bharat Sevak Samaj will take. I want to know whether the committee is taking note of those schemes of physical education that are prevalent in this country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have already answered that question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the conference of the Vice Chancellors of U.P. at Naini Tal in June recommended the compulsory military training being imparted to students at least on four days in a week at the college and university level during the whole academic session; if so, whether Government propose to implement that scheme in co-ordination with this scheme of physical education?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That question does not arise out of this.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the scheme of yogic asanas has been studied by the Physical Education Committee and some experts on yogic asanas have been examined?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yogic asanas have been recognised as an integral scheme of physical education. When the Committee is reviewing all schemes of physical education, naturally, that scheme will also come under its purview.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want a categorical reply.

Mr. Speaker: He does not know.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know whether any experts on yogic asanas have been examined by the committee?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can understand what the hon. Minister expressed. He said that it is open to the committee to examine them also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is open to the committee. But has it examined when so much work has been done?

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister given any direction that this ought to be considered?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The terms of reference of the committee are: (a) to evaluate the respective merits and to define the role of various schemes for physical education, recreation, character-building and discipline operating in educational institutions; (b) to recommend measures for the proper co-ordination of approved schemes in order to avoid duplication and wastage of resources; and, (c) to examine the ways and means of developing the most useful schemes and activities for the promotion of physical education, recreation, character-building and discipline amongst students. The terms of reference are very wide and I am quite sure that this Committee which is a very high-power Committee consisting of several Members of Parliament of this House and of the other House also will certainly take all things into account. If the hon. Member is interested, he can make suggestions to this Committee and in fact he can go and give evidence before the Committee.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether this Committee's itinerary includes an authority to visit Amravati, a centre of culture?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member might make the suggestion to the Committee.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government have laid down any time-limit for the report of this Committee to be presented?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have requested the Committee to expedite the submission of this report, and they have told us that it might be possible to submit the report by the end of December.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Punjab National Bank

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S.N.Q. 4. **Shri Tyagi:**
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have been able to find out the source of sudden and undesirable alarm created amongst the depositors of the Punjab National Bank;

(b) is the Government satisfied with the financial stability of the said Bank;

(c) what was the amount of liquid assets of the Bank on Friday last;

(d) is it a fact that the percentage of the liquid assets of this Bank has been the highest next to that of the State Bank of India;

(e) is it a fact that the Bank remained open till late hours on Saturday and also on Sunday for payment to the depositors; and

(f) what was the amount paid out by the different Branches of the Bank in Delhi and New Delhi on Saturday and Sunday?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to certain allegations in this connection, but without a detailed investigation it will not be possible to confirm or contradict them.

(b) Yes.

(c) The liquid assets comprising cash in hand, balances with the Reserve Bank and investments in approved securities amounted to about Rs. 62 crores on Friday the 19th August, 1960.

(d) As the percentage of the liquid assets of banks changes from day to day, it is not possible to make a categorical statement, but the liquid position of the Punjab National Bank has always been good.

(e) Detailed information relating to the Branches from which there were withdrawals is not yet available, but it is understood that at Delhi and New Delhi, the offices of the Bank remained open up to midnight on Saturday the 27th August, 1960 and upto about 5 or 6 P.M. on Sunday the 28th August, 1960.

(f) It is not desirable in the public interest to publish these figures, but the withdrawals on both the days were very much less than the cash resources available to the Bank.

Shri Tyagi: With regard to the answer to part (a), may I know if the Government have already ordered an enquiry into the source for this alarm?

Shri Morarji Desai: We are making enquiries. That is that I can say.

Shri A. M. Tariq: May I know if the hon. Finance Minister is aware that one of the highly placed officials of the bank has advanced Rs. 2 crores to one of his relations and that was the reason which made the people panicky about the bank?

Shri Morarji Desai: I have no idea about this.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: May I know whether it is a fact that this morning depositors have started coming back to the bank and that in one branch more than Rs. 7 lakhs have already come in?

Shri Morarji Desai: Yes, Sir; that is the information at 11.30 and Delhi now is normal. Some of the depositors who had withdrawn are now putting back the deposits. In one branch alone it amounts to Rs. 7 lakhs. It is true.

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know the total amount of deposits by depositors in this bank?

Shri Morarji Desai: About Rs. 150 crores.

Shri A. C. Guha: The Finance Minister had stated in a press interview that some people are trying to do mischief and they have started this thing. So, is it possible for the Reserve Bank or for the Government to find out these people and take appropriate steps against them for initiating such anti-social and anti-national things?

Shri Morarji Desai: If any evidence is obtained that people are found like that, certainly Government will consider what steps should be taken against them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news that action by the bank was taken against certain high officials of the bank and action was also proposed to be taken against some others, and because of that, those people started doing this mischief and all this has happened?

Shri Morarji Desai: There are many stories current about this. Therefore, it is difficult for me to say which is correct and which is not.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know if there has been any run on any other bank because of the run on the Punjab National Bank?

Shri Morarji Desai: No, Sir; and I hope there will not be.

Shri Radha Raman: As the Finance Minister has stated that conditions in Delhi are coming to normal, may I know whether the Government have received reports that in view of what has happened in Delhi there was some rush elsewhere on the bank?

Shri Morarji Desai: The information is, everywhere else things are normal.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि पिछले आठ दस दिनों में जो बैंकों के फेल होने की एक दो घटनायें हुई हैं, एक प्लाई बैंक और दूसरे लक्ष्मी बैंक और उसी आधार पर पंजाब नैशनल बैंक के सम्बन्ध में जो यह भगदड़ मची है, तो बैंक जगत् के प्रति जनता की आस्था यथावत् बनी रहे, इस के सम्बन्ध में सरकार कुछ पग उठाने की तैयारी कर रही है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : जैसे मैंने बताया था शुरू में पलई बैंक के डिसकशन पर, एक बैंकिंग एमेंडमेंट बिल लाने का खयाल है।

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In view of the statement by the Minister that the bank is sound, may I know whether the Reserve Bank proposes to offer any assistance in these difficulties and, if so, what is the kind of assistance?

Shri Morarji Desai: Unless a necessity arises. I cannot say what necessity is there. But the Reserve Bank will certainly help the bank if it is necessary but now it seems that there is no necessity because things have returned to normal.

Shri Jinachandran: May I know whether in the observations made by the Finance Minister, he guaranteed the payment to the depositors of the Punjab National Bank?

Shri Morarji Desai: No, Sir. How can I guarantee anything? But the condition of the bank itself guarantees all this.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether the Government is aware that some of the officers of several other banks are found standing in the queue and speaking against the Punjab National Bank and as a result thereof the deposits in the Punjab

National Bank have been transferred to two or three other banks?

Shri Morarji Desai: I am not aware of this.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pig Iron Plants in Bombay and Madras

*827. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small pig iron plants sanctioned to be set up in Bombay and Madras have been set up by now; and

(b) the total quantity of pig iron produced so far in the small blast furnaces which have commenced production?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Six small pig iron plants, three each in Bombay and Madras, have been licensed under the Industries Act. Besides, one unit near Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh has been permitted under the Iron & Steel (Control) Order. One of the licensed units in Madras and the small furnace near Gwalior are in production; besides, one unit in Orissa is in regular production. The total production in the Orissa and Gwalior units has been about 15,200 tons. The production figures of the Madras unit, which is reported to have ceased production in April, 1960, are not available.

Aeronautical Research Institute

*836. **Shri B. Das Gupta:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Aeronautical Research Instiute is proposed to be set up;

(b) if so, when and where; and

(c) up-to-date progress in the matter?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is in the course of establishment at Bangalore.

(c) The Director of the Laboratory and some scientific and supporting staff have been appointed. Recruitment of more scientific personnel is being undertaken.

The Transonic Wind Tunnel, which is the major equipment of the laboratory, is being designed. Fabrication of certain parts of this equipment has been undertaken.

Architects have been appointed to draw up plans and estimates for the buildings of the permanent laboratory. Pending this, work is carried on in rented temporary accommadation.

Research work is under way on the utilisation of wind power.

Gauhati and Barauni Refineries

*837. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the refineries at Gauhati and Barauni will be commissioned to full operation and production;

(b) whether the works are being carried on according to schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Civilian Employees of Defence Establishments

*838. **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to declare 80 per

cent of the industrial and non-industrial civilian employees of defence establishments as permanent; and

(b) if not, the cause of delay in the finalisation of this matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question is under examination in consultation with the Ministry of Finance.

Foreign Books for Indian Students

*839. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shri Assar:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government are considering to make the foreign books cheaply available to the Indian students; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are being worked out.

Study of Indian Ocean

*840. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that under the leadership of a Special Committee of the International Council of Scientific Union a study of the Indian Ocean is going to start?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): A Special Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR) constituted under the auspices of the International Council of Scientific Unions is organising an International Indian Ocean Expedition.

Chinese Propaganda Against India

*841. **Shri Assar:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that propaganda against India has been made in the issue of March 1960 of the magazine "China Reconstructs"; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). Yes. The import of the March 1960 issue of the Magazine has been prohibited and steps have also been taken to confiscate its copies in circulation in India.

Production in Bihar Collieries

*842. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the colliery owners of Bihar are finding it difficult to raise production due to non-lifting of coal from their yards;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from colliery owners; and

(c) the steps taken to ease the situation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The increase in the pit-head stocks in Bihar from January to June, 1960 would support an inference to this effect.

(b) Representations have been received from the industry from time to time complaining of inadequate wagon supplies and the likely effect of this on production.

(c) The Railways are doing their utmost to increase the wagon availability. Permits for movement by road are also being issued liberally.

Death of An Undertrial Prisoner in Manipur

*843. **Shri Halder:**
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether further investigation into the cause of the death of an undertrial prisoner in the Bishanpur Police Station lock-up in Manipur about the first week of March, 1960 is over;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The investigation has not yet been completed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

U.P.S.C. *Viva Voce* Test

*844. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that in I.A.S., IFS, Central Services and IPS examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission there is often remarkable disparity between marks awarded to candidates in written papers and in the *viva voce* personality Test;

(b) whether he is aware that the presumably different standard of marking for the personality Test, as followed by the IAS and IFS Board of UPSC at New Delhi, and by the zonal Boards, injures many of the better qualified candidates called for interview at New Delhi; and

(c) whether such anomalies would be examined and the question of reducing the total number of marks allotted for the personality be considered to make the examination more balanced?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) There has been disparity in some cases.

(b) The UPSC endeavour to maintain common standards of interview by having certain common members on the New Delhi and the Zonal Boards.

(c) The question of reducing the marks allotted to the *viva voce* tests is under consideration.

Aid to National Institutions

*845. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Nardeo Snatak:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether selection of suitable institutions of national importance has been made with a view to give financial assistance to those institutions for strengthening them;

(b) if so, the number of such institutions and the extent of financial assistance given to them; and

(c) the total allotment during the current year and the extent of amount sanctioned?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A provision of Rs. 13 lakhs exists in the Budget for the current year (1960-61) for this Scheme.

राज्य सरकारों को ऋण

*८४६. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ से आयोजना की योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति के लिये भारत सरकार ने प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार को कितना ऋण दिया है ;

(ख) अब तक कितने ऋण की वसूली हुई है; और

(ग) बकाया ऋण की वसूली कब तक होगी ?

वित्त उपमंत्री (श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी ।

Scientists in Government Departments

*847. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior scientists working in the different Government Departments as routine administrative officials;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a dearth of scientists and that the work in the different laboratories established by Government is held up; and

(c) if so, what arrangements Government propose to make to utilise scientists in Government Departments mainly for scientific work?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Senior scientists are not employed as routine administrative officials.

(b) No, but there has been occasional difficulty in recuiting scientific personnel having the requisite experience.

(c) Does not arise.

Coimbatore District

*848. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum signed by more than 10,000 people of Talwadi Firka in Coimbatore District was submitted to the Prime Minister requesting that the said Kannada area may be transferred to Mysore State from Madras;

(b) whether it is true that more than 75 per cent. of the population of that area speaks Kannada and the area also is contiguous to Kollegal Taluq of Mysore State; and

(c) whether Government have taken any action on the memorandum, and if so, the nature of the steps?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) According to the information furnished by the Government of Madras, the Kannadigas constitute 81·15 per cent. of the population of Talavadi Firka and the Firka is not contiguous to Kollegal Taluk but is mostly surrounded by reserve forest in the Gobichettipalayam taluk.

(c) Government have not taken the desired action.

Cheap Radio Sets

*849. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cheap radio sets are being manufactured in Bharat Electronics Ltd.,

(b) if so, what is the ex-factory price; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to manufacture transister radio sets in Bharat Electronics Ltd.?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Radio sets are not manufactured at present in Bharat Electronics Limited. Production programme of the Company will progressively include various items of general public utility which will lend themselves to economic production and can be undertaken without prejudice to Defence and other essential governmental requirements such as Police and Railways. In such a programme Radio Sets will find a place if they satisfy the above considerations.

(c) Such items are under development but no production has yet been established or undertaken.

Educational Grants to S.C. and S.T. Students in Orissa

*850. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa approached the Central Government to increase the financial

grants given to the State for the award of stipends and lump grants to the Scheduled Caste students in prematric classes;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; in December, 1957.

(c) The State Government was first requested to accommodate the additional requirements within the Second Five Year Plan allocation for the welfare of Scheduled Castes or to meet them by re-appropriation from allocations made in the Plan for other sectors of the Plan. Later, consistent with the priorities of various other welfare measures included in the Plan for welfare of Scheduled Castes, increases were allowed while fixing outlay for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 and the total increase thus allowed for the Second Plan period comes to Rs. 10.34 lakhs as against an increase of Rs. 22·52 lakhs asked for.

Coal Scarcity in States

*851. { **Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that extreme coal scarcity is being felt in some States of India, particularly Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, but only in regard to slack coal for brick burning purposes and domestic soft coke.

(b) These requirements have a low movement priority, compared to coal for public utilities and essential industries. As a result, within the limit of the transport capacity available, supplies have often fallen short of requirements. Besides, the movement to Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the direction 'above Moghalsarai' is difficult.

(c) The Railways are doing their utmost to increase the overall wagon availability and the capacity for movement in the direction 'above Moghalsarai'.

गोपेश्वर मन्दिर

*८५२. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री १६ अप्रैल, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५८७ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में स्थित गोपेश्वर मन्दिर के रख-रखाव और मरम्मत के प्रश्न के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : मामले पर अभी विचार हो रहा है।

Reservation of Posts for S.C. and S.T. in Defence Services

*853. { **Shri D. A. Katti:**
Shri B. K. Gaikward:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that posts in Defence Services have not been reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes as is done in other Ministries; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) In the case of civilian posts in the Defence Services, reservations are made for members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, as prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. In respect of non-civilian posts, there is no reservation for recruitment to the commissioned ranks in the Armed Forces. In the case of the non-Commissioned ranks

of the Army, recruitment to certain units are at present reserved entirely for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of certain areas. There is no reservation of places as a general rule of reservations of posts in the Services for any group of our nationals.

(b) It is not considered desirable or necessary to provide for reservations at present as implied in the present question except to the extent indicated in part (a) with respect to the Army. Recruitment to the Armed Forces is based on consideration of merit.

Strike by Central Government Employees

*854. **Shri B. C. Kamble:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Union Government Employees who have been

(i) Dismissed;

(ii) removed;

(iii) suspended; and

(iv) demoted

uring the recent strike?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): No figures regarding the disciplinary proceedings taken against the Central employees have been collected separately for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So the desired information is not available.

Anti-submarine Aircraft

*855. **Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 325 on the 11th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the anti-submarine aircraft for which orders have been placed is the first of its kind or whether any purchases have been made before;

(b) if so, from which countries, at what cost and how many anti-submarine aircrafts were purchased upto-date; and

(c) whether all of them are in order?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Orders for the purchase of anti-submarine aircraft have been placed for the first time.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Advance for purchase of Motor Cars

*856. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to advance Rs. 14,000 for purchase of motor cars, and its refund in 70 instalments, to Government officials instead of the previous figure of Rs. 12,000 and its refund in 60 instalments; and

(b) if so, how much additional funds would be required to effect this new proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir, except that the advance is recoverable in 70 instalments only in such cases where the amount of the advance exceeds Rs. 12,000.

(b) This would depend on the actual number of applicants who wish to avail of the concession which cannot be foreseen. Any additional funds that may be required on this account will be met out of the budget provision already made. If it becomes necessary to have more funds for this purpose, the House will be approached in due course.

Investment of West German Capital in India

*857. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Assar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 584 on the 3rd March, 1960 and state the position regarding the investment of West German capital in India?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): There have been some further correspondence and discussions on the subject with the West German Government. The negotiations are continuing.

Additional Excise Duties

*858. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Achar:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1328 on the 7th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of replacement of sales tax by additional excise duties on certain selected commodities?

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): The State Governments have been consulted in the matter and the question was also referred to a Committee of Chief/Finance Ministers of States. The Committee has recommended that the sales tax on pure silk fabrics might be replaced by additional duty of excise. No unanimous conclusion could, however, be reached on the extension of the scheme to other selected commodities and it was accordingly decided not to pursue the matter until further experience was gained on the existing additional excise duties scheme on sugar, tobacco and textiles. In this matter the Central Government normally takes action only with the consent of the State Governments concerned.

Iron and Steel Quota

*859. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reduction is made by the Iron and Steel Controller in the quotas of iron and steel recommended by the States Directorates of Industries;

(b) if so, on what basis; and

(c) the time taken by the office of the Iron and Steel Controller to issue licences against Essentiality Certificates granted by the States Directorates of Industries?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). In view of the limited availability of foreign exchange, cuts are imposed by the Iron and Steel Controller in the quantities sponsored by the State Directors of Industries to keep within the foreign exchange ceilings available. Import Licences are issued by the Iron and Steel Controller within a reasonable time in respect of those applications which are complete in all respects. Delay would, however, occur in those cases where the applications are not in order in certain respects or where there is defective sponsoring.

Iron and Steel stockists

*860. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of stockists of iron and steel and how the number has increased from year to year since 1955;

(b) what procedure is adopted in appointing stockists;

(c) what agency exercises control over these stockists; and

(d) the statement of action taken against defaulting stockists during the year?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The position regarding iron and steel stockists since 1955 is as follows:

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
1. Controlled Stock-holders						
(i) Indigenous	79	94	98	111	117	118
(ii) Imported	22	74	113	90	85	85
Total :	101	168	211	201	202	203
2. Registered Stockholders	2161	2187	2402	2489	2561	2592
3. Controlled Scrap merchants	125	156	198	226	239	260

(b) Registered Stock-holders and Controlled Scrap merchants are appointed by Iron & Steel Controller only on the recommendation of the State Government concerned. Controlled stock-holders are appointed by the Iron & Steel Controller directly or on the recommendation of the State Governments after satisfying himself about their suitability.

(c) Control over the Controlled Stock-holders is exercised by the Iron and Steel Controller direct. Administrative control over the Registered Stock-holder and Controlled Scrap Merchant is vested in the State Steel Licensing authorities concerned to whom necessary powers of the Controller have been delegated. The enforcement of the Iron and Steel (Control) Order is the responsibility of the State Governments.

(d) In 1960, show cause notice/suspension orders or warning letter were issued to 10 controlled stock-holders, 3 controlled scrap merchants and 110 registered stock-holders.

Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*861. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 798 on the 11th March, 1960 and state the progress made in setting up an Advisory Committee for Andaman and Nicobar Islands to be associated with the Home Minister as recommended by the Estimates Committee in its Fifty-eighth Report?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): It has been decided to set up an Advisory Committee for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The composition of the Committee is under consideration.

Counterfeit coins manufacturing centre at Calcutta

*862. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 26th June, 1960 a counterfeit coin manufacturing centre equipped with all necessary equipment and materials was detected at Belghoria in the Barampore Thana at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). On 25th June, 1960, the Baranagore police arrested one person at Belghoria Bazar, when he was about to utter a counterfeit 25 nP. coin. The police also seized a counterfeit one-rupee coin from his person and 36 more counterfeit rupee coins and some implements and materials used in counterfeiting coins after searching his residence. Two other persons have been arrested in this connection, and the matter is under investigation.

संगीत नाटक अकादमी

*८६३. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) संगीत नाटक अकादमी की स्थापना के बाद से भारत सरकार ने इसे कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी है;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त धन राशि के प्रयोग पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह धन राशि किस ढंग से व्यय की गई ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) संगीत नाटक अकादमी को अपने काम के लिये अब तक कुल ४८,१५,३९० रुपये दिये गये हैं।

(ख) जी, हां । एक्जीक्यूटिव बोर्ड और फाइनेंस कमेटी में अपने प्रतिनिधियों के जरिये । इसके अलावा उनका हिसाब ए० जी० सी० आर० देखता है ।

(ग) माननीय सदस्य संगीत अकादमी की रिपोर्ट १९५३-५८ देखने की कृपा करें। इसकी कापियां संसद् के पुस्तकालय में हैं।

Production in Public Sector Collieries

*864. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of coal in the collieries in the public sector during the year 1959-60;

(b) whether the target of production of 15 million tons will be reached this year; and

(c) if not, the steps taken for increasing the production in the public sector?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 7.11 million tons; 4.85 million tons by the National Coal Development Corporation and 2.26 million tons from the Singareni group of collieries.

(b) The target is 16.1 million tons, inclusive of 2.6 million tons for the Singareni Collieries. It is expected that the level of production by the end of March, 1961 would correspond to approximately 11.5 million tons per annum.

(c) All arrangements on ground would have been established by the end of March 1961 for a production commensurate with the target of 16.1 million tons. It should be possible for the public sector to attain this rate of output well within the first year of the Third Plan.

"Smuggling"

*865. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Canadian Pilot was arrested at Palam airport on Monday the 8th August, 1960;

(b) if so, whether he was found to be smuggling Indlan travellers' cheque worth Rs. 4000;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the said Pilot; and

(d) the result of investigations?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. He was found having in his possession 3692.69 American Dollars in Travellers' Cheques, 20 Pounds Sterling in Travellers Cheques and 1 Pound Sterling, 425 Hongkong Dollars and 6 Malayan Dollars in cash.

(c) He was arrested for contravention of provisions of Sea Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation

Act and produced before the Resident Magistrate, New Delhi, who released him on bail.

(d). Investigations are still in progress.

L.I.C. Business in London

*866. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 255 on the 19th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it has been decided to expand the business of Life Insurance Corporation in London; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary arrangements for opening an office are being made.

Tagore Birthday Centenary Celebrations

*867. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Minimata:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1245 on the 2nd April, 1960 and state the upto-date progress made in regard to the publication of works of Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore on the occasion of his birthday centenary celebrations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): 101 Poems along with notes in Hindi have been published in Devanagari transliteration. The second volume of 500 songs has been printed and is under binding. Also the Gujarati, Marathi and Punjabi editions of 21 Short Stories have been published. The remaining works are either under preparation or in the Press.

States' Liaison Officers in Delhi

*868. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the State Governments have felt compelled to keep a liaison officer at Delhi to pursue cases in various Ministries and Planning Commission; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to do away with such contingency?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). No. Only the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have informed us that they have posted an officer at Delhi to maintain liaison with various Ministries in matters of general interest to them and also to represent that Government at meetings, conferences, committees, etc.

Renuka Ray Committee

*869. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1079 on the 24th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the findings of the Renuka Ray Committee on the working of the Central Social Welfare Board; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The recommendations in question, are still under consideration.

Export of Scrap

*870. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has fixed a tonnage ceiling of

the total iron and steel scrap exportable under barter during 1960; and

(b) if so, what is the ceiling?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The ceiling for export under barter is two thirds of the quantity exportable under the detailed export policy announced for the year. Total exports are expected to be about 360,000 tons, and therefore, the ceiling for barter would be about the value of 240,000 tons of scrap.

Survey of Antiquarian Remains in Marathwada (Maharashtra)

1631. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of antiquarian remains on village to village basis has been made in the Mahathwada region of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Monuments in Bombay

1632. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state whether the total amount allotted for the maintenance and repairs of centrally proctected monuments in erstwhile Bombay State for 1959-60 has been utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): More than 90 per cent of the allotment was utilised.

Political Sufferers

1633. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any aid or relief has been given by the Central Government to the political sufferers and their families in Bombay State during 1959-60; and

(b) if so the number of such persons or families?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a). Yes.

(b) 18.

Cases Pending in Bombay High Court

1634. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the total number of cases pending in Bombay High Court for more than 2 years, 3 years and 5 years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The information is being obtained and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Hyderabad Money in Westminster Bank, London

1635. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1008 on the 11th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken for the recovery of one million sterling lying in the Westminister bank in London belonging to the erstwhile State of Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is expected to be finally decided?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): There has been no change in the position since the reply to question No. 1008 was given on 11th March, 1960.

Copper Deposits in Rajasthan

1636. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state the present estimated quantity of copper deposits in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): As a result of drilling operation carried out by the Indian Bureau of Mines in Madhan-Kudhan section of Khetri copper belt of Jhunjhunu district reserves of the order of:

1. 0.8% Copper 28.4 million tons.
2. 1.6% Copper 9.2 million tons.
3. 2.5% Copper 2.6 million tons.

have been tentatively estimated.

In addition reserves in Dariba area of Alwar district have been also tentatively estimated to be of the order of 500,000 tons of ore with an average grade of 2.5% copper content.

Gold Mines in Orissa

1637. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether any gold deposits have been recently discovered by geologists in Orissa?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): Occurrences of gold have been recorded in the following parts of the Orissa State:

Dhenkenal, Dhenkanal Athmallik, Keonjhar, Puri, Sundergarh Bonai; Sundrgarh Gangpur, Mayurbhanj, Cuttack, Koraput and Sambalpur.

None of them has been considered to be of any economic significance.

Earnings from Tea and Jute

1638. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue collected by the Government of India in Assam in 1959-60 from tea and jute;

(b) what percentage of foreign exchange earnings of the country is contributed by these two commodities from Assam during the same year; and

(c) what amount Government of India have given to the State of Assam during 1959-60 as Central grant and contribution for the development of these two commodities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Separate figures of Central revenue collected on tea and jute in Assam are not available. Figures are kept commodity-wise for the country as a whole.

(b) The balance of payment data is compiled for the country as a whole and do not contain gures of foreign exchange earnings by States.

(c) The information is being collected.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Backward Class Students in Bihar

1639. Shri S. C. Godsora: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total sum demanded and sanctioned to the Government of Bihar for award of Post-Matric scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes during 1959-60;

(b) whether the sum sanctioned for scholarships has been fully utilised;

(c) the number of students benefited by this scheme in that State?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

(a) The total amount demanded and the amount sanctioned to the Government of Bihar for award of Post-Matric scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes during 1959-60 is as follows:

	Amount demanded by the Government of Bihar	Amount sanctioned by the Government of India
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Scheduled Castes	5,98,100	2,37,700
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	6,43,000	5,82,000
(iii) Other Backward Classes . .	9,88,900	8,45,000
TOTAL	22,30,000	16,64,700

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 8,775 students.

Houses for S.C. and S.T. in U.P.

1640. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses built in Uttar Pradesh with the assistance of Central Government for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government for each year?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). There are no Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh and the information relating to Scheduled Castes is as follows:

Year	Amount Sanctioned		No. of Houses built	
	State Plan Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Programme	State Plan Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Programme
	(Rs. in lakhs.)			
1958-59	2·50	11·25	589	Not yet available
1959-60	2·50	8·50	740 Constructed & 351 Improved	72

Income-tax Arrears in U.P.

1641. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of income-tax arrears as on the 1st January, 1960 in the U.P. region (circle-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and a statement giving the required information will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Water Facilities for S.C. in Himachal Pradesh

1642. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells that have been sanctioned under centrally sponsored schemes, during the years 1956-57 to 1959-60 for providing water facilities to Scheduled Castes in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the amount of expenditure involved therein?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No wells have been sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh in the Second Five Year Plan from the funds provided for the welfare of Scheduled Castes under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

Copper Deposits in Rajasthan

1643. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state whether the quantity of copper deposits found in Rajasthan is sufficient to meet our country's needs?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The reserves of copper ore deposits proved so far in Rajasthan are only likely to meet in part country's requirements of copper.

मद्रास का व्यापारी पाकिस्तान धन ले गया

१६४४. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कासिम अली एंड कम्पनी बन्दर स्ट्रीट, मद्रास के मालिक कासिम अली ने अपने तीन भवन ३,५१,००० रुपये में बेच दिये और वह यह धन पाकिस्तान ले गया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कासिम अली ने भारत छोड़ने से पूर्व मद्रास तथा दक्षिण भारत के लिये एस्ट्रेला बेट्रीज, पार्ले प्रोडक्ट्स और सिगरेट की एजेंसी मेसर्स पोपटलाल एंड सन्स को ५ लाख रुपये में बेचने के अतिरिक्त आयात के लायसेंस भी बेच दिये थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पाकिस्तान जाने से पहले उक्त कासिम अली ने कलकत्ता में एक झूठ-मूठ का दफ्तर खोला था और मद्रास तथा कलकता दोनों दफ्तरों में घाटा दिखा कर सारा पैसा हथिया लिया था ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त कासिम अली ने पहले भी बड़ी धन राशि पाकिस्तान को भेजी थी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही क्यों नहीं की ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख) . सरकार को जो सूचना मिली है उस से पता चलता कि श्री कासिम अली ने अपने तीन मकान लगभग २,४०,००० रुपये में बेचे थे । सरकार को ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं मिली कि यह रुपया पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया, लेकिन जांच पड़ताल हो रही है । उन्होंने अपना फर्म और साथ ही फर्म का नाम अपना आयात (इम्पोर्ट) लाइसेंस , और एस्ट्रेला बेटरियों, पार्ले प्रोडक्ट्स और सिगरेटों के लिये मद्रास और दक्षिण भारत की एजेंसी २,४६,००० रुपये में बेच दी थी ।

(ग) जांच-पड़ताल की गयी है, लेकिन नकली (बोगस) दफ्तर के खुलने का कोई सबूत नहीं मिला ।

(घ) और (ङ) . इस मामले में छानबीन हो रही है ।

Petroleum Products

1645. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1963 on the 11th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether proposals for the distribution of petroleum products have since been formulated by the Indian Oil Company Ltd.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The detailed first phase plan is expected to be received shortly from the Company. Meanwhile, it has already arranged for imports of deficit products like Kerosene and High Speed Diesel Oil, and the first shipment has in fact been received. Sales are likely to start with Government indentors; co-operatives are also intended to be enlisted for sales to general public.

Co-operative Research Associations for Industries

1646. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal for formation of Co-operative Research Association for foundry, cement, mica,

electronics, small machinery manufacture, foot-wear and automobile industries?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): There are no proposals for formation of Co-operative Research Associations for Foot-wear and small machinery manufacture industries. With regard to formation of Research Associations for foundry, cement, electronics and automobile industries, consultations are continuing with the representatives of the industries.

The proposal for Research Association for Mica Industry has not been pursued as a proposal for establishing a separate Division for research on Mica at the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta is under consideration.

Manufacture of Sulphur from Gypsum

1647. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the manufacture of Sulphur from gypsum has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Harijan Welfare

1648. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1269 on the 21st March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets as head loads;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies, Delhi

1649. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1152 on the 16th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question to declare the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies of the Delhi Administration as permanent; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies of the Delhi Administration has since been declared as a permanent department.

Murder in Railway Booking Agency, Delhi

1650. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1178 on 30th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the investigations regarding the murder of two watchmen, who were found dead at the

Central Booking Agency, Delhi have been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The case is still under investigation.

Specific Relief Act

1651. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 167 on the 16th February, 1960 and state the progress made so far in drafting and sponsoring the Bill regarding Specific Relief Act?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): The Bill is being finalised in the light of the comments received from such of the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations as have sent replies.

Theft of Currency from Train

1652. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1755 on the 27th April, 1960 and state the progress since made regarding the investigation in the case of theft of currency in the parcel express at Ghaziabad on the night of 25th September, 1959?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): No trace of the treasure or of the persons responsible for the theft has been found and the investigations have since been closed. Disciplinary proceedings against the defaulting police personnel are, however, in progress.

National Engineering Organisation

1653. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2637 on the 27th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up a National Engineering Organisation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Detailed discussions are being held with the representatives of various Engineering Societies in the country on the form of the proposed National Engineering Organisation and the manner in which that should be set up.

Space Research Committee

1654. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1767 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for the membership of the Space Research Committee; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Utilisation of Rupee Fund

1655. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 282 on the 19th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the individual schemes in the field of technical education for the utilisation of a part of the rupee fund generated by the sale proceeds of commodities received from Canada under the Colombo Plan have since been considered and finalised in consultation with Canadian authorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Individual schemes have not yet been finalised.

National Institute of Sciences

1656. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state at what stage is the question of developing the National Institute of Sciences of India on the lines of Royal Society of the U.K.?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The National Institute of Sciences of India is a private organisation registered under the Societies Act XXI of 1860. It is for the members of that Institute and other leading scientists in the country to develop the Institute on the lines of the Royal Society of the U.K.

Social Welfare Activities in Orissa

1657. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance given to Orissa during 1959-60 for social welfare extension projects and for Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme;

(b) the number of Central Social Welfare Centres in the State (with names of places of their location); and

(c) what amount has been sanctioned to Orissa for 1960-61 for such schemes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Welfare Extension Projects—Rs. 3,51,500; Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme—Rs. 87,173.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 21.]

(c) (i) A sum of Rs. 4,94,550 has been provided during 1960-61 for release to the Orissa State Board towards Central Social Welfare Board's share of expenditure on welfare extension projects. Releases are made periodically in accordance with progress of expenditure.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 1,34,000 has been allocated for implementing the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programmes scheme in Orissa during 1960-61. The amount is being released in monthly instalments in the form of ways and means advances and will be adjusted against the payment sanctions to be issued towards the end of the financial year.

Merit-cum-Means Scholarships in Orissa

1658. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the number of merit-cum-means scholarships allotted to each technical Institute (with names) in Orissa during 1959-60?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The number of scholarships allotted to Technical Institutions in Orissa in 1959-60 under the Merit-cum-Means Scholarships Scheme is shown below:

Name of the Institute	Number of Scholarship allotted
A—*Institutions for First Degree Courses* :	
1. College of Engineering, Burla	7
B—*Institutions for Diploma Courses* :	
2. Jharsaguda School of Engineering, Jharsaguda	2
3. Orissa School of Engg., Cuttack	3
4. Berhampore Engineering School, Berhampore.	2
5. Orisa School of Engineering, Keonjhargarh	1
6. School of Engineering, Bhadrak.	2
TOTAL	17

समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकायें

१६५९. श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा भारतीय सेना को कौन-कौन से समाचार-पत्र और पत्रिकायें दी जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय कोई पत्रिकायें प्रकाशित करता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या और वे किन-किन भाषाओं में प्रकाशित की जाती हैं ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) भारतीय सेनाओं को वितीर्ण किए जाने वाल समाचार-पत्रों और पत्रिकाओं की सरकार ने कोई विशिष्ट सूची मुकरर नहीं कर रखी है । प्रत्येक यूनिट का आफ़िसर कमांडिग, इस मतलब के लिए, सरकार द्वारा यूनिट को दी ग्रांट से, सैनिकों की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए, उन्हें, अपनी सूझ बूझ के अनुसार खरीदता है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय कोई पत्रिकाएं प्रकाशित नहीं करता । तदपि, मंत्रालय के अधीन, कुछ संस्थाएं ऐसा करती हैं । पत्रिकाओं की संख्या और जिन भाषाओं में वह प्रकाशित होती हैं, उनका विस्तृत ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

९ केवल अंग्रेजी में ।

१ अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी, बंगाली, तामिल और मराठी में ।

१ अंग्रेजी, हिन्दी, उर्दू, गारखाली, पंजाबी, मराठी, तामिल और तिलगु में ।

१ अंग्रेजी में, हिन्दी विभाग सहित ।

अन्दमान को बसाना

१६६०. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्दमान में २००० एकड़ से अधिक भूमि को कृषि योग्य बना कर वहां ४०० परिवारों को बसाने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में, जिसका उल्लेख गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की १९५९–६० की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के पैरा ६ में किया गया है, क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने और वहां परिवारों को बसाने पर अनुमानतः क्या खर्च होगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) वर्ष १९६० में परिवारों को बसाने के लिये कुल २,१७५ एकड़ भूमि को साफ किया गया । अब तक ३६४ परिवारों को बसाया गया है ।

(ख) १९५९–६० में इन परिवारों को बसाने के लिये ७,३३,६०२ रुपये २६ नये पैसे खर्च किये गये । भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाने के लिये लगभग ५,१ ६ रुपये ५८ नये पैसे का खर्च हुआ, जिसमें अप्रैल, १९६० में दिये गये स्टोर्ज (store) यातायात और खर्च के कुछ अन्य अल्प मद शामिल नहीं हैं ।

हिन्दी असिस्टेन्ट

१६६२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के सभी पद अस्थायी हैं और वे किसी भी समय समाप्त किये जा सकते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा का उद्देश्य भविष्य में खाली होने वाले पदों को भरने के लिये उम्मीदवारों की सूची बनाना था ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उन हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों को, जो काम कर रहे हैं, जून, १९५९ की परीक्षा में बैठने के लिये कोई आदेश जारी किये गये थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) सेन्ट्रल सेक्रेटेरिएट सर्विस स्कीम (Central Secretariat Service Scheme) में सांझी मंत्रालयों दफ्तरों में हिन्दी असिस्टेंटों के पद अभी अस्थाई हैं ।

(ख) जून, १९५९ में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई हिन्दी सहायकों की परीक्षा का उद्देश्य यह था कि जब कभी हिन्दी असिस्टेन्टों की आवश्यकता हो तो योग्य उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्त किया जाए । इसमें वर्तमान तथा भविष्य की रिक्तियां शामिल थीं ।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) में दिये गये उत्तर को दृष्टि में रखते हुये ऐसे कोई आदेश आवश्यक नहीं थे ।

शस्त्र नियम

१६६३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जो शस्त्र नियम बनाये जा रहे थे क्या वे तैयार हो गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी प्रतियां कब तक उपलब्ध की जायेंगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनके कब तक तैयार होने की संभावना है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) तथा (ग). राज्य सरकारों के विचार पूछे गये हैं । उनकी प्राप्ति पर नियमों को तैयार किया जायेगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Income-tax Arrears

1664. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to write off a sum of about Rs. 100 crores of income-tax arrears as 'irrecoverable';

(b) if so, the exact amount; and

(c) the reasons as to why Government failed to realise this amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in a statement laid on the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 22.]

दिल्ली में हत्यायें

१६६५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मई और जून, १९६० में दिल्ली में कितनी हत्यायें हुईं ; और

(ख) उनके क्या कारण थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : (क) मई और जून, १९६० में १४ हत्यायें हुई ।

(ख) पहले की शत्रुता	२
तनावपूर्ण दाम्पत्य सम्बन्ध	२
वासनात्मक सम्बन्ध	४
सम्पत्ति सम्बन्धी झगड़े	२
सह-अभियुक्त के साथ झगड़ा	१
रोजगार के सम्बन्ध में झगड़ा	१
विविध	२
कुल	१४

सेना में शिक्षा का माध्यम

१६६६. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सेना के कर्मचारियों के लियें हिन्दी जानना जरूरी है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या सेना में शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी है और क्या सैनिक आदेशों का एक शब्द-कोष तयार किया गया है; और

(घ) हिन्दी न जानने वाले रंगरूटों को हिन्दी पढ़ानेका क्या प्रबन्ध है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) शिक्षा की आर्मी स्पेशल सर्टिफिकेट परीक्षा को छोड़ कर, सभी सैनिक परीक्षाओं के लिये शिक्षा का माध्यम, देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी है ।

सैनिक आदेशों की एक शब्दावली तैयार की गई है । जिस में हर आदेश का अंग्रेजी-रूप भी दिया गया है ।

(घ) यूनिटों में सभी सैनिक सेवीवर्गों के लिये, जिन से अहिन्दी भाषी रंगरूट भी शामिल हैं, नियमित रूप से हिन्दी कक्षायें चलाई जा रही हैं ।

दिल्ली में नर्सरी स्कूल

१६६७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर**: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने नर्सरी स्कूल खोलने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है; और

(ख) इस समय कितने नर्सरी स्कूल चल रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) १० ।

(ख) १३ ।

Wealth Tax

1668. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the income derived from Wealth-tax in 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is much delay in deciding wealth-tax cases; and

(c) if so, the measures being devised to simplify the procedure?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The amount of revenue derived from Wealth-tax during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 was Rs. 9,75,83,000 and Rs. 12,03,76,000 respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Nagas

1669. { **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** **Shri Assar:** **Shri Muhammed Elias:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Naga hostiles recently fired at a State Transport Bus in Manipur near Mao; and

(b) if so, details of casualties and damage?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). On the 21st May, 1960, Naga hostiles fired 4 rounds near Mao at a Manipur State Transport truck proceeding from Imphal to Dimapur, and caused some damage to the tarpaulin covering the truck. There were no casualties.

National Physical Efficiency Drive

1670. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1251 on the 2nd April, 1960 and state the progress made so far in execution of the Scheme regarding National Physical Efficiency Drive?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

The National Physical Efficiency Drive was launched by the Government of India through the agency of the State Governments/Administrations of Centrally Administered Areas in the middle of February, 1960. 400 Testing Centres were set up in different States and Union Territories for the country as a whole for 1959-60.

2. The reports on the progress of the Drive are still awaited from several State Governments and Centrally Administered Areas. The progress of the Drive in terms of number and situation of the Centres (actually set up) number of participants, the response from the public etc. will be reviewed by the Government of India, on receipt of full reports from the State Governments/Centrally Administered Areas.

3. The Government of India propose to extend the scope of the Drive and continue it with increasing vigour during 1960-61. Steps to achieve a greater degree of operational efficiency are under examination and will be finalised very shortly.

दिल्ली में हरिजनों को कानूनी सहायता

१६७१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने दिल्ली में हरिजनों को कानूनी सहायता देने के लिये १९५९–६० में कितनी राशि नियत की;

(ख) क्या सारी राशि खर्च हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) ३,००० रुपये ।

(ख) जी नहीं । १९५९–६० में १,६६० रुपये की राशि खर्च हुई ।

(ग) हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा कानूनी सहायता देने के लिये सिफारिश किये गये कुछ मामले सहायता के लिये अपपात्र पाये गये ।

अस्पृश्यता निवारण

१६७२. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने १९५९–६० में अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिये जो कार्यक्रम बनाया है उस का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) इस के लिये क्या प्रचार किया गया है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) छूतछात की कुप्रथा के विरुद्ध जन-मान्यता उत्पन्न करने के लिये हरिजन कल्याण बोर्ड ने १९५९–६० में दिल्ली में चार कान्फ्रेन्स संयोजित करने का निश्चय किया ।

(ख) वर्ष में दो हरिजन कान्फ्रेन्स हुईं । छूत छात के निवारणार्थ जो विज्ञप्ति की गई, उस में ग्रामीणों को निजी तौर पर मिल कर प्रवृत्त करना, विज्ञापन-पत्र व पत्रिकायें बांटना, भजन व कीर्तन तथा अन्तर्जातीय जलपान सम्मिलित हैं ।

दिल्ली में कल्याण केन्द्र

१६७३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विमुक्त जातियों के लिये दिल्ली में कितने कल्याण केन्द्र चल रहे हैं; और

(ख) ये कल्याण केन्द्र किस प्रकार के हैं ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती आल्वा) : (क) तीन ।

(ख) कल्याण केन्द्रों में निम्न सुविधायें दी जाती हैं :—

(१) बच्चों के लिये प्रायमरी से पूर्व की कक्षायें, तथा

(२) विमुक्त जातियों की स्त्रियों के लिये सिलाई तथा पढ़ाई की कक्षायें ।

(३) एक केन्द्र में वयस्क शिक्षा की कक्षायें भी लगती हैं ।

Eastern and Western Cultural Values

1674. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(b) whether it is a fact that UNESCO's major project on the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values has made little headway in India; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ex-Servicemen in Ludhiana

1675. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ex-Servicemen in District Ludhiana of Punjab to whom land has been allotted so far for cultivation to earn their living; and

(b) the nature of other financial assistance given to them so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) 112 ex-Servicemen of Ludhiana District have been allotted land in different colonies.

(b) Financial assistance given to the settlers, which varies according to climatic conditions, nature of the soil, extent of land and the type of settlers, is in the form of provision of tractors, bullocks, implements, wells/tube-wells, houses and common buildings such as Panchayat ghars, seed stores, dispensaries and schools.

Research in Defence Science

1676. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have decided to award 50 fellowships for research in Defence Science;

(b) the details of the fellowships and how they will be awarded;

(c) whether these students will be deputed to foreign countries in this regard; and

(d) whether the defence science includes study in atomic warfare and atomic defence also?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving necessary details is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

The fellowships are open to Indians of both sexes between the ages of 21—30 years who possess the following qualifications:—

For Junior Fellowships.—At least a second class Master's degree in Science or Bachelor's degree in Engineering/Metallurgy/Instrument Technology, pertaining to the subject of the fellowship applied for.

For Senior Fellowships.—At least a first class Master's degree in Science or Bachelor's degree in Engineering/Metallurgy/Instrument Technology pertaining to the subject of the fellowship applied for, coupled with research experience of at at least two years (Holders of Ph.D/D.Sc. will be given preference).

Qualifications and age-limit from relaxable in the case of candidates from Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

2. All applications are screened by a Selection Board. Candidates likely to be suitable for the fellowships are called for interview by the Selection Board for final selection.

3. Selected candidates are awarded the fellowship of Rs. 250 per mensem for a period of one year extendable to two years. Six of the 50 fellowships known as senior fellowships are of the value of Rs. 400 (Rs. 500 in specialised subjects) per month.

4. The fellowships are offered in Physics, Chemistry Mathematics, Statistics, Instrument Technology, Mechanical Enginering, Aeronautical Enginering, Electrical Engineering Electronics, Metallurgy, Physiology, Psychology and Biology.

5. The scheme would be in operation for 5 years starting from 59—60.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

1677. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount spent for assistance to non-official organisations during the Second Five Year Plan period for opening of Ashram schools, training Tribal Welfare officers and cultural survey of Tribal areas for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) what are those organisations which are receiving assistance for the above purpose; and

(c) since when such assistance is being given to those organisations?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 23].

Sample Survey of Multipurpose Schools

1678. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sample survey of multipurpose schools in the country was conducted by the T.C.M. team;

(b) if so, the object of this survey; and

(c) the numbsr of schools surveyed and in which States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To enable the team to study the problems and the present stage of development of the Multipurpose schools and to collect the necessary data on the basis of which the team could make recommendations regarding the further development of the Multipurpose Schools and the solution of the various problems.

(c) 83. Distribution is as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh.	15
Bihar.	7
Bombay	9
Kashmir.	1
Kerala	5
Madhya Pradesh	3
Madras	11
Mysore	12
Orissa.	1
Punjab.	3
Tripura.	1
Uttar Pradesh.	7
West Bengal.	10
	83

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes in Orissa

1679. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Mahila Kutirsilpa Sikshasram', Puri in Orissa has submitted a scheme to the Government of India requesting for financial assistance for ameliorating the conditions of girls and women of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes of Orissa through training in arts and crafts; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes; A scheme was submitted in April, 1959.

(b) It was forwarded to the Government of Orissa for appropriate action, and the Shikshashram authorities were also advised to approach the State Government.

Expedition to Everest

1680. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian team which went on Everest Expedition was equipped (dress, instruments etc.) with everything of Indian make;

(b) if not, what was the equipment with them, which was of foreign make;

(c) whether there is any proposal to send the said team or anv other Indian Team in the next year for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, whether the team will be equipped with full Indian materials?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). Over 90 per cent. of the equipment taken by the Indian team was indigenously produced. They had however to use some imported items as indigenous production of these items has not yet started. These items were:

Reindeer boots.

Butane Burners and gas cylinders.

Nylon ropes, and

Oxygen equipment.

The expedition also had some other imported items like Down and Windproof Suits, and Nylon Fur Gloves which were foreign-made. These need not have been used but were used for a part of the climb as the Expedition had them in their possession.

(c) There is no proposal to send an Indian team to Mount Everest in 1961.

(d) All future expeditions will be equipped with Indian materials to the greatest extent possible.

Starvation Deaths in Rat-menaced Areas of Tripura

1681. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the recent starvation deaths in rat-menaced areas in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The Tripura Administration received a report on the 28th May, 1960, that there had been five starvation deaths at Dasada Village of Kanchanpur area in Dharmanagar Sub-division, which had been invaded by wild rats. An on-the-spot enquiry made by the Additional Sub-Divisional Officer, Dharmanagar, revealed that no death had taken place on account of starvation.

Cargo Ship for the Andaman Islands

1682. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are looking out for a cargo ship for the Andaman Islands;

(b) whether Director General of Shipping recommended a certain ship for this purpose;

(c) whether the Harbour Master, Port Blair, has rejected the ship;

(d) if so, what were his reasons for doing so;

(e) whether M/s. Akoojee Jadwet & Co. also want to purchase that or similar ship;

(f) whether the local administration recommended a loan application of this firm for rupees eight lakhs for this purpose; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes. The Government of India require a vessel on charter.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government of India have no information on this point.

(f) After consulting the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Director General of Shipping, Bombay has recommended a loan of Rs. 10.80 lakhs to M/s Akoojee Jadwet & Co., from the Shipping Development Fund for the Tuticorin/Colombo/Tuticorin- Madras/Rangoon/Calcutta route and not for the Andaman route.

(g) Does not arise.

State Bank and Reserve Bank Branches in U.P.

1683. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the new branches and offices of the State Bank of India and offices of the Reserve Bank of India opened in Uttar Pradesh during the period 1st July, 1955 to 30th June, 1960;

(b) whether the business transacted in new branches and offices aforesaid shows any spurt in money transactions in the countryside; and

(c) how does the Reserve Bank of India propose to help Small Scale Industries and the agricultural operations?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) A statement giving the information is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 24.]

(b) The business transacted in these branches of the State Bank which are mostly in rural or semi-urban areas shows an all-round increase, reflecting, by and large, an increase in money transactions in the countryside.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India grants financial accommodation for assisting certain approved cottage and small-scale industries and administers, on behalf of the Central Government, the scheme for guaranteeing loans to small-scale industries.

The Reserve Bank grants short and medium-term loans, at concessional rates, to State Co-operative Banks for certain agricultural activities, purchases debentures of Central Land Mortgage Banks and also assists State Governments to participate in the share capital of co-operative credit institutions.

Shrimati Indrani Rehman and Troupe

1684. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what impression did Shrimati Indrani Rehman and her troupe make in her recent visit to U.S.A. particularly at the Chicago International Fair and at Les Massachusetts in June and July, 1960 on the stage;

(b) whether sufficient finances were made available to meet the cost of the visit;

(c) if so, how much;

(d) whether the troupe drew gate money at performances; and

(e) if so, how much and who benefited from the fund?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) From the reports received by the Government of India it is clear that she created a very good impression at both the Chicago International Trade Fair and Jacob Pillow Festival at Les Massachusetts. It is too early, however, to give a complete assessment of the impression she has created in the U.S.A. as we have not yet received reports about all her performances in that country.

(b) and (c). The Government do not provide funds to every artiste who goes abroad. In this particular case a travel subsidy of Rs. 35,000 which covered a substantial part of her air-travel expenses was given to her.

(d) and (e). The troupe was offered a remuneration of $ 2,000 and an additional $ 303 for transportation for the Chicago Fair Programme and a remuneration of $ 1000 for the Jacob Pillow Festival Programme. There was no separate gate money and the remuneration covered the living and other expenses of the troupe.

Reports of Geological Survey of India

1685. Shri Narasimhan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports of the Geological Survey of India are published annually; and

(b) what is the period for which the latest report is available?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Material for the annual report for a year is collected in the following year and published in part-one of Records of the Geological Survey of India. The release of an annual report normally takes two years if printing is not delayed.

(b) The latest available report relates to the year 1954. Reports for the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 are in the press and are expected to be released shortly. The report for 1958 is almost ready for the press and the report for 1959 is also being processed.

Committee for Ocean Research

1686. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to appoint a Committee for Ocean Research; and

(b) if so, its constitution and functions?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian National Committee for Oceanic Research will function as the National Committee for all Oceanographic work including the International Indian Ocean Expedition and consist of:

1. Dr. D. N. Wadia, Geological Adviser, Department of Atomic Energy, South Block, New Delhi. *Chairman.*
2. Dr. N. K. Panikkar, Fisheries Development Advisor, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, New Delhi.
3. Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, Director, Physical Research Laboratory, Navarangpura Ahmedabad.
4. Captain Puri, Chief Hydrographer of the Navy.
5. Dr. J. J. Nanda, Principal Scientific Officer (Navy) Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
6. Shri C. Ramaswamy, Deputy Director-General of Observatories, New Delhi. (as the representative of India Meteorological Department).
7. Dr. D. Lall, Atomic Energy Commission, (Tata Instt. of Fundamental Research) Bombay.

Terms of reference are:—

(a) To draw up a co-ordinated plan for India's participation in the International Indian Ocean Expedition.

(b) To advise on the allocation of the programme between departments of Government, research organisations and university laboratories.

(c) To consider and approve detailed plans for research in the several scientific disciplines related to India's particpatiton and to recommened financial grants.

(d) To further and co-ordinate the research programmes.

(e) To advise the Government generally on all matters connected with India's participation in the expedition.

Officers in Andamans

1687. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers from the mainland who were appointed in the Andamans during the last two/three years for the posts of Assistant Commissioners, Mayabundar and Car Nicobar, and Revenue Assistant Commissioner, Port-Blair;

(b) the number of such officers who held substantive post of only Tehsildar;

(c) the number of those who possessed powers of third, second and first class magistrate respectively in their parent States; and

(d) whether any of these officers had to be sent back due to their lack of previous experience in judicial work?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) The services of five officers were obtained on deputation from the mainland during the last three years for being appointed as Assistant Commissioners, Mayabundar and Car Nicobar and Revenue Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair.

(b) Three officers were holding substantive posts of Tehsildars and two of them were officiating as Deputy Collector/Assistant Commissioner.

(c) Two officers were exercising powers of second class magistrate and the remaining three officers were exercising powers of first class magistrate.

(d) No.

Recruitment in the Office of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta

1688. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Revenue of the Government of India has recently issued any directive to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta to recruit directly Inspectors and Upper Division Clerks in the office from among the candidates from Bihar and Orissa;

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing such a directive;

(c) whether any similar directive has been issued to any Commissioner of Income-tax of other States to make direct recruitment to the said posts from among the candidates from West Bengal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). No directive was issued to the Commissioner of Income-tax, Calcutta, as such.

The position is that the number of candidates found successful in the last competitive examination held during May, 1958 in all the Commissioners' charges for the posts of Income-tax Inspectors was much in excess of vacancies available in that grade. It was, therefore, decided to offer posts of Upper Division Clerks also to the successful candidates. As a result of this decision it was found that in some of the Commissioners' charges the list of successful candidates was exhausted, while in others a number of candidates could not be offered employment. With a view to

making the maximum use of the Select Lists it was decided to group the various Commissioners' charge into four zones. One of the these zones included those of the Commissioner of Income-tax, in West Bengal, and the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bihar and Orissa. Actually no one could be oppointed in West Bengal charge because the West Bengal List itself has not been exhausted.

(d) The question does not arise.

Sale of Plots in Delhi

1689. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bogus plots of land were sold by a firm of colonizers in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in this regard; and

(c) the action taken against the persons involved?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): No such sales have been made recently.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Mortgage Loans by L.I.C.

1690. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) on what date did the Life Insurance Corporation finally decide to grant mortgage loans;

(b) how many applications for such loans have so far been received upto the 30th June, 1960;

(c) in how many cases loans have been granted upto the 30th June, 1960; and

(d) how much time did the Life Insurance Corporation take to decide a mortgage loan application?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) 25th January, 1960.

(b) 178.

(c) 5.

(d) If the application is received complete in all respects, the Corporation takes about 3 weeks to decide the case.

Posts in C.S.I.R.

1691. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a certain number of posts are abolished and after some time re-created in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, by the authorities;

(b) if so, the number of posts so abolished and re-created during the last three years (year-wise); and

(c) the reasons for their abolition and re-creation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

Journals in the Ministry of Home Affairs

1692. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of reports, journals and pamphlets published by the Ministry of Home Affairs and its Attached and Subordinate Offices;

(b) the number of those out of them Hindi version of which is also published;

(c) the reasons for not publishing in Hindi such of the publications as are published in English only; and

(d) the arrangements being made for publishing them in Hindi as well?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). A statement showing the position as on 8th August, 1960, is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 25].

(c) and (d). Preparatory measures for the use of Hindi, in addition to English, are in progress. It may be possible to bring out the remaining reports etc. in Hindi also when these measures become more effective.

History of Freedom Movement

1693. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 575 on the 11th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether pictures and facsimile of important manuscripts will find place in the volume; and

(b) how it is going to be priced?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The price has not yet been determined, but it will be kept as low as possible after taking into account cost of production and distribution.

Government Employees of Himachal Pradesh

1694. **Shri S. N. Ramaul:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government employees in Himachal Pradesh other than those serving in the Secretariat have not so far been given the benefit of two advance increments and also to count half th dearness in their pay like their counterparts in the Punjab; and

(b) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what steps the Central Government propose to take to make amends for the loss they are suffering on this account?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b). The employees of the Punjab Government drawing pay in the range of Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 per mensem are granted a temporary allowance equal to two increments subject to a minimum of Rs. 6 and a maximum of Rs. 25 where the pay is Rs. 250 p.m. or less, and equal to one increment subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 where the pay exceeds Rs. 250 p.m. The allowance is subject to marginal adjustment on pays up to Rs. 425 per mensem. A proposal to grant a similar concession to the Himachal Pradesh employees who do not draw pay in the Central scales and the question as to how much of the dearness allowance drawn by them should be treated as pay, are under consideration in the light of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में छात्रों की अनुपस्थिति

१६९५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ समय पूर्व इस बात का पता लगाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण किया गया था कि दिल्ली के स्कूलों में कितने छात्र अनुपस्थित रहते हैं ; उस के क्या कारण हैं और अनुपस्थिति को रोकने और स्थिति में सुधार रकरने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जायें ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन विषयों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) स्थिति में सुधार के लिये कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ।

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट की तीन प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में रख दी गई हैं ।

(ग) निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये गये हैं :—

(१) माता पिताओं और अध्यापकों में निकट संबंध स्थापित करना ताकि माता-पिता अपने बच्चों की प्रगति पर अधिक ध्यान दे सकें : इस उद्देश्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए माता पिताओं और अध्यापकों के संगठनों को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है । कुछ स्कूलों में माता पिताओं और अध्यापकों के ऐसे संगठन स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं और माता पिताओं को उन के बच्चों की पढ़ाई की प्रगति के बारे में नियमित रूप से सूचित किया जाता है ।

(२) कुछ स्कूलों में छात्रों की संख्या अधिक होने के कारण, अध्यापक अपने विद्यार्थियों पर यथेष्ट नियंत्रण रखने में असमर्थ रहते हैं । स्कूलों में बहुत संख्या वृद्धि की समस्या को दूर करने के लिये नामांकन के व्यवस्थापन की एक योजना विचाराधीन है । यह योजना जब कार्यान्वित की जायेगी तो अध्यापकों को अपनी कक्षा पर उचित नियंत्रण में सुविधा रहेगी ।

(३) विद्यार्थियों की पढ़ाई में रुचि और लगन की कमी के कारण पैदा हुई समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिये स्कूलों में शैक्षिक और व्यावसायिक संदर्शन सलाहकारों की नियुक्ति की जा रही है जो विद्यार्थियों को विभिन्न व्यवसाय चुनने में आवश्यक संदर्शन प्रदान करेंगे तथा साथ ही विद्यार्थियों को उन की रुचि के अनुसार विषय चुनने की सलाह भी देंगे ।

(४) बाहरी आकर्षण : दिल्ली के सिनेमा घरों में दोपहर के खेलों पर नियंत्रण कर दिया गया है । जो दूसरे कदम उठाये गये हैं उन में से कुछ ये हैं :—

(१) जुर्माना ।

(२) प्राय: अनुपस्थिति रहने वालों की अनुपस्थिति की डायरी रखना ।

(३) उपस्थिति की रिपोर्ट माता-पिताओं को भेजना ।

(४) अनुपस्थित विद्यार्थियों के माता-पिताओं को स्कूल में बुलाना और उन के बच्चों की समस्याओं पर उन से विचार-विमर्श करना ।

(५) स्कूलों में स्वस्थ वातावरण पैदा करना ।

Unhygienic Conditions in Karol Bagh, Delhi

1696. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Bahadur Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big graveyard in W.E. Area in Karolbagh, New Delhi, recently occupied by the refugees;

(b) whether it is a fact that the unhygienic condition of this graveyard is detrimental to the health of local public;

(c) whether Government propose to remove unauthorised occupants of the graveyard and convert this place into a park; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) There is a graveyard which is not in use in the Western Extension Area, Karolbagh. It was unauthorisedly occupied by displaced persons soon after partition.

(b) The sanitary condition of the locality is unsatisfactory due to the existence of unauthorised dairies, workshops and jhuggis.

(c) and (d). The land in question is Government land and has been given to the Sunni-Majlis-e-Auqaf for

use as graveyard. No proposal for resumption of this land from that organisation is under the consideration of the Government.

Training and Employment of the Handicapped

1697. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to No. 26].

(a) what amount of money has been allocated in the Second Five Year Plan for the education, training and employment of the handicapped in India; and

(b) the amount spent so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Rs. 60 lakhs in the Central Sector.

(b) Approximately Rs. 13,35,404·42.

Post-Matric Scholarships to S.C., S.T. and Backward Classes Students

1698. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise allocation of money for award of scholarships to students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes for the Post-Matric Studies for the year 1960-61; and

(b) the amount given (State-wise) so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 26).

All India Council for Secondary Education

1699. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) how the recruitment to the posts in the All India Council for Secondary Education is made; and

(b) whether the vacancies in the posts are circulated to all Governments offices?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The All India Council for Secondary Education has no office and no posts. The question of method and procedure for recruitment, therefore, does not arise.

Pay Committee for Tripura

1700. { Shri Dasaratha Deb: / Shri Halder:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Pay Committee has been set up by Tripura Administration for study and implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission;

(b) if so, when are the decisions of the Pay Committee expected to be out; and

(c) whether the decisions of the Pay Committee would also be applicable in the case of Government Employees transferred to the Tripura Territorial Council?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) The Pay Committee is likely to submit its recommendations to the Administration by the end of September, 1960.

(c) As stated in reply to unstarred question No. 887 on the 17th August, 1960, the staff of the Territorial Council will be given the same benefits as the staff holding corresponding posts under the Administration.

Eviction of Ryots in Tripura

1701. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** / **Shri Halder:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large-scale eviction of ryots is taking place in Tripura;

(b) if so, the number of such evictions during 1960; and

(c) whether Government propose to enforce the provision of the newly adopted Tripura Land Reforms Act of 1960 for stopping eviction of all categories?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Landless Peasants in Tripura

1702. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** / **Shri Halder:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of landless peasants who have applied for settlement of khas Government land in Tripura;

(b) the total number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Community people among them; and

(c) whether Government propose to settle khas land with them without taking any Nazarana?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Boarding Stipends to Scheduled Tribes Students in Tripura

1703. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** / **Shri Halder:**

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students belonging to Scheduled Tribes and residing in boarding houses attached to private schools and middle and senior basic schools attached to the Tripura Territorial Council get any boarding stipends;

(b) if not, what are the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to grant boarding stipends to such students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). At present boarding house stipends are given to Scheduled Tribes students residing in boarding houses attached to middle and senior basic schools under the Tripura Territorial Council. The question of extending the concession to students residing in hostels attached to recognised and Government aided private schools is under consideration.

Central Government Employees Strike

1705. Shri B. C. Kamble: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instances of sabotage have occurred during the recent strike; and

(b) the details thereof including—

(i) the places where these took place;

(ii) the extent of destruction, if any, of human beings and property; and

(iii) the number of persons involved?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (See Appendix III, annexure No. 27].

(ii) Destruction of human beings—Nil.

Destruction of property by Sabotage—Rs. 22,000 (appx.).

(iii) Information is not available.

Export of Scrap

1706. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Saeel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been represented to Government that the Bombay/Madras exporters are not able to take advantage of the incentive export of No. 1 grade of scrap in the proportion of 1 ton of No. 1 bundles to 10 tons of No. 2, 2a, or 3 bundles, owing to the refusal of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to issue 'no objection' letters; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Certain representations on the subject have been received and are under consideration. A committee is being constituted to go into the whole question including availability of various kinds of scrap, the requirements of users in the country, the system of distribution, the availability for export, the manner of export etc.

Training of Officers for Work in Tribal Areas

1707. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many supervisory officers for work in tribal areas are sent annually for training at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay;

(b) whether only Government employees are selected or private social workers are also given a chance; and

(c) what is the mode and what are the conditions and terms of selections?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The number varies from year to year and has been as follows:

1957-58	19
1958-59	.. 32
1959-60	.. 27

(b) Both are permitted to take advantage of the training.

(c) The candidates are selected by the State Governments or non-official organisations concerned. Emphasis is laid in the selection on a worker's missionary zeal, experience of work in tribals areas, and the chances of utilising his training for tribal welfare work. The minimum educational qualification in graduation, but relaxation is made in case of under graduates having considerable experience of tribal welfare work.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Political Renaissance in Africa

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the pamphlet on the political renaissance in Africa. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-2320/60.]

It is really just for the information of hon. Members. I believe copies are available for all hon. Members. The face of Africa is changing so rapidly that it is difficult to keep pace with the names of the countries, etc. So, we have produced this pamphlet, containing two maps—not very precise maps but general maps, showing Africa in 1950 and Africa in 1960,—and giving some other information about our representations in these new countries.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It is welcome that the pamphlet is being placed on the Table of the House and that it will be available to us. Shall we have some time in the House to discuss the political renaissance in Africa? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is relevant in our foreign affairs debate can be drawn upon. I do not know why it was placed on the Table of the House, instead of being put in the Library. What is the object of laying it on the Table of the House? It has to be printed along with the records.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is really to draw the attention of hon. Members to it. There is no other object.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): The hon. Leader of the House has prefaced his remarks by pointing out that the map is not very precise. I think that is what he said. I do not know what exactly was meant.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I said it is not a detailed map; boundaries are given.

Statistical Information re: working of Preventive Detention Act

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of 'Statistical Information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period 31st December, 1958 to 31st December, 1959'. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-2321/60.]

Finance Accounts and Audit Report

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Finance Accounts of the Central Government, 1955-56 to 1958-59 (Parts I, II, III and IV) and Audit Report, 1960 thereon under Article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-3122/60.]

All India Services (Conditions of Service—Residuary Matters) Rules

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): On behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the All India Services (Conditons of Service—Residuary Matters) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 925, dated the 13th August, 1960, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-3123/60.]

Notifications under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): On behalf of Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947:

(i) G.S.R. 785, dated the 16th July, 1960 making certain amendment to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952.

(ii) G.S.R. 793, dated the 16th July, 1960. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-2324/60.]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Accounts of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1957 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 16 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library; See* No. LT-2325/60.]

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 1st August, 1960:—

(1) The Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

(2) The Cotton Transport (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

OIL FIND AT BALKESHWAR

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported oil find at Balkeshwar near Agra."

The Ministry of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): My attention has been drawn to the reported seepage of oil near Agra on the Bank of Jamuna. I am glad to take this opportunity to report the facts to the House.

2. The alleged oil seepage is found to be in the stream-bed of the river adjacent to the West Bank of Jamuna near Balkeswar temple which is about five miles north of Agra Fort. It was discovered about the 3rd August, 1960, by a Sadhu who lives near the Balkeshwar temple, while he was bathing in the river. He notice Kerosene-like oil sticking to his leg and located the place where oil was oozing out. Two days later, the Senior Superintendent of Police of Agra District heard about it, and knowing that the stream-bed at the locality was full of dangerous quick-sands which might cause fatal accidents, he had the area cordoned off by the police. He collected some of the oil and informed the District Magistrate about the find, who reported the matter to the State Government. On receipt of a message from the State Government on 8th August, 1960, the Oil & Natural Gas Commission were asked to have this investigated immediately. Two Technical Officers of the Commission visited the locality on the 10th August, 1960.

3. At the time of their visit, the spot from which oil had been collected was lying under four feet of water. The officers collected sand samples from the spot by scooping it from below the water and also a sample of oil from a villager who had collected it from there earlier before it was covered by flood water. The samples were examined in the Commission's Laboratory. The sand sample gives a smell similar to that of Kerosene oil and on analysis was found to have no characteristics which can be associated with crude oil. The oil which was obtained from the villager contains some organic components which need further examination.

4. The Commission have also reported that the geological environments of Agra are not favourable for the occurrence of petroleum in that locality. However, further investigations of the spot to determine the causes for the occurrence of oil seepage will be carried out later when the flood waters of the Jamuna have receded and the ground exposed for direct observations.

12.15 hrs.

CUSTOMS DUTIES AND CESSES (CONVERSION TO METRIC UNITS) BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): I beg to move for leave to introuce a Bill further to amend certain laws relating to customs duties and cesses for the purpose of adopting metric units in those laws.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend certain laws relating to customs duties and cesses for the purpose of adopting metric units in those laws."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Satish Chandra: I introduce† the Bill.

12.16 hrs.

**DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1960-61

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1960-61. The time allotted is three hours.

DEMAND NO. 65—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 70A—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF LAW

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,27,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law'."

DEMAND NO. 83—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 112—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,93,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage'."

DEMAND NO. 129—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL, MINES AND FUEL

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 2, dated 29-8-1960.

†Introduced with the recommenda tion of the President.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND No. 133— CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 13,50,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'".

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who have tabled cut motions may kindly refer to those cut motions, and indicate which of them they propose to move.

Shri Naushir Bhrucha (East Khandesh): I am moving cut motions Nos. 1 to 5.

Mr. Speaker: Cut Motion No. 5 is out of order.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I move cut motions Nos. 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I move cut motions Nos. 8 and 9.

Shri Sarju Pandey (Rasra): I move cut motions Nos. 20, 21 and 22.

Mr. Speaker: Immediately I may say that 20 and 21 are out of order because they are beyond the scope of the demand 22 is all right.

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): I move cut motions Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion No. 27 is out of order.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): I move cut motions Nos. 11 and 29.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I move cut motions Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Mr. Speaker: The following are the cut motions which have been moved. The other cut motions are not admitted. The cut motions moved are: Nos. 1, 10 and 23 to Demand No. 65; Nos. 2, 11, 16, 17 and 24 to Demand No. 70A; Nos. 3, 12, 18, 25 and 26 to Demand No. 83; Nos. 8, 9 and 19 to Demand No. 112; Nos. 4 and 13 to Demand No. 129 and Nos. 14, 15, 22 and 28 to Demand No. 133.

Cut Motion No. 29 is out of order; it is beyond the scope of the demand.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Cut motion No. 29 relates to the World Bank and this association is an affiliate of the World Bank. That is why I put it.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to him to say about the association. Merely because a branch is started, shall we go into the World Bank itself? So, it is out of order.

Urgency of establishment of Power Research Institute at Bangalore and providing greater research facilities for it

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."(1)

Desirability of enlarging the scope of the Indian Law Institute to include study and research in International Law, both public and private

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,27,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100."(2)

Failure to give the House information as to the constitution, procedure, activities and projects of the Border Roads Development Board

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100."(3)

Desirability of expediting and intensifying exploration of mineral deposits in Sikkim by the Indian Bureau of Mines

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel' be reduced by Rs. 100."(4)

Provision in the Articles of Agreement of the International Development Association regarding voting rights of member State

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,93,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and coinage' be reduced by Rs. 100." (8)

Proper utilisation of loans etc.

Shri Warior: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,93,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on currency and coinage' be reduced by Rs. 100." (9)

Delay in the establishment of the Power Research Institute at Bangalore

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."(10)

Veed to widen the research activities of the Indian Law Institute so as to include research for proper safeguarding of civil liberties

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,27,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' under the Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100."(11)

Desirability of activising the work of the Border Roads Development Board.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 in respect of Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (12)

Urgency of working the mines in Sikkim

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel be reduced by Rs. 100."(13)

Desirability of improving the Srinagar-Kargil-Leh road and to extend it to Aksachin area and to Khurnak fort and Demchok

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

exceeding Rs. 13,50,00,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100."(14)

Urgency for the construction of all-weather motorable roads from (1) Pipalkothi to Mana Pass; (2) Joshimath to Niti Pass; (3) Rampur Bushar to Shipila Pass; (4) Almora to Lipulkh Pass; (5) Texpur-Bomdila-Towang; (6) Lakhmipur (Assam) to Longju; and (7) Ganganagar-Jaisalmer-Munabao, Pakistan border

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,50,00,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100."(15)

Need for publication legal research works in regional Languages

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,27,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' under the Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100." (16)

Need for more scope for higher legal research

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,27,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' under the Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100." (17)

Need for bringing the border roads of Tripura, Manipur and Assam under the Border Roads Development Board

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 in respect of Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (18)

Need for further clarification of the status of India in the International Development Association.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,93,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Currency and Coinage' be reduced by Rs. 100."(19)

Construction of border roads in Uttar Pradesh

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,50,00,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100." (22)

Delay in establishing the Power Research Institute at Bangalore

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous Deparments and other expenditure' under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100. (23)

Need for publication of legal research works in regional languages

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,27,000 in respect of 'Miscellaneous expenditure' under the Ministry of Law be reduced by Rs. 100." (24)

Failure to give information to the House as to the procedure, activities and projects of the Border Roads Development Board.

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not

[Shri Assar]

exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100. (25)

Need for speeding up the construction work of the border roads

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,000 in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications' be reduced by Rs. 100." (26)

Need to improve the Srinagar-Leh road and to extend it to Aksaichin area and Khurnak fort and Demchok

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a supplementary grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,50,00,000 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads' be reduced by Rs. 100." (28).

Mr. Speaker: All these cut motions are before the House.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I propose first to deal with the Supplementary Demand No. 65 on pages 4 and 5, which relates to the Power Research Institute at Bangalore. The House will recollect that the question of power generation and power plants has been dealt with at considerable length in the draft outline of the Third Plan and a sum of not less than Rs. 975 crores has been set aside for the purpose of power development. In view of this, the question of power research becomes a matter of very great urgency, because there are innumerable problems connected with power research such as experimenting on the types of generating stations that are suited to the divers needs, requirements and conditions of a vast country like India, questions regarding the research on standardisation of voltages and frequencies, studies of load factor patterns and so on, on which a great deal of reseach is required. And, in fact some type of research is going on in the matter of transmission line constructions to consider what materials are suitable for the purpose of constructing transmission towers or transmission lines. There is also the question of research into insulating materials designed to lower transmission loss and transmission costs and also the question of standardisation of electrical equipment and electrical appliances. The point that I am making is that the field of research, so far as power generation and distribution is concerned, is so vast that we have not touched even a fringe of the problem. Since we have set aside Rs. 975 crores for power development in the Third Plan, unless research is undertaken on a larger scale these Rs. 975 crores are likely to be spent in more or less haphazard development. If the House turns its attention to pages 4 and 5 of the supplementary demands, it will notice that the supplementary grants asked for power research is intended for two stages—first, a three and a half year stage during which establishment and utilisation of the research facilities in co-operation with the Indian Institute of Science as visualized, and thereafter a second stage during which establishment of an organisation on power research will be undertaken. It means really that by the end of the Third Plan we shall not have proceeded far in the matter of power research, though by that time the amount of Rs. 975 crores will be spent on power development. In view of this, it is my request to the hon. Minister in charge of this particular demand that he should expedite the question of power research and place it on a much sounder footing and see that research in various categories and into the various problems are simultaneously undertaken. I have studied a brochure called "Power for the Future" issued by the U.K. Electricity Council and I find vast amounts have been set aside for the purpose of power research there. In view of this fact, I hope the hon. Minister will bear in mind the urgency and expedite power research in this country.

The second point to which I desire to refer is Demand No. 70A on page

8, dealing with the Indian Law Institute. We all appreciate the objects for which this institution has been created, namely, the cultivation of the science of law and promoting reforms in the administration of law. Apart from that, I find that there seems to be one lacuna, though I am not sure whether it is a lacuna, in view of the fact that the notes given under the supplementary demands are not adequate, namely, whether this Institute will not undertake the question of research and cultivation of international law, both public and private. With the development of scientific research, new problems in international law have been posed before the people and even eminent jurists have not been able to answer them fully. These are questions such as: what should be the limits of territorial waters for purposes of civil administration and for purposes of defence—some wrangling has been going on in this matter and it has not been settled yet—'how far does the sovereignty of a State extend in the outer space', can the big nations pollute with radioactivity the high seas and space, and also the problem of stateless persons. These are new problems to which the jurists have to find an answer. It is my hope that the Indian Law Institute will take up these subjects and make it a part of its study and if any additional demand is required for the purpose, I am sure this House will not hesitate to vote the demand.

Then I take up the question of Border Roads Development Board in respect of Demand No. 83, which is contained on page 10. I welcome the establishment of the Border Roads Development Board. But the House does not know what its constitution is, what procedure the Board intends to adopt or follow, what projects in the main it proposes to undertake and whether the entire activity of the Board is confined to the construction of roads only. In this respect, I would like to invite the attention of the House to the fact that the aggression of China must be taken as a permanent threat to India. It is not merely enough to construct roads, it is not enough merely to say that we have established a Board for the purpose, which will cut off red tape, short circuit the procedure and enable us to proceed with road construction work in NEFA and other strategic areas with greater speed. What we require, in addition to road construction is, rest barracks for defence personnel, storage facilities for munition dumps, defence vehicles and fuel and also field ambulance posts, stabling facilities for defence animals and all the rest of the defence construction requirements which go with the movement of troops. An army does not march merely on roads. It has to carry maintenance facilities and unless these facilities are constructed side by side with the roads, I am of the opinion that we shall finish our roads quickly only perhaps to enable the Chinese army to march down into India with greater ease rather than make them instruments of sound defence. I am, therefore, of the opinion that along with roads the activities and the scope of the Border Road Development Board should be very considerably extended, red tape must be cut down and the construction of other defence structures and their requirements must be placed on a war footing. I, therefore, submit that notwithstanding the fact that you, Sir, were pleased to rule that my amendment No. 5 was out of order, which is in a way out of order, that does not absolve us from the responsibility of suggesting extension of the scope of this Board, and I hope the hon. Defence Minister will take into consideration this fact.

Lastly, I desire to stress on the need to expand our mineral exploration work in the small kingdom of Sikkim. It is a kingdom rich in mineral resources and I hope the hon. Minister in charge of the Indian Bureau of Mines and other institutions will look into this particular aspect.

So far as supplementary demands are concerned, I am sure this House will not grudge voting what has been asked for. The complaint of the House

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

is that in the case of most of the requirements the urgency is not appreciated, and this type of slackness on the part of the Government cannot be tolerated. I hope if, later on, any hon. Minister feels that further supplementary grants in the course of the year are required, he will not hesitate to come forward to this House, because these supplementary demands are on items of national importance, and they do not brook any delay.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I want to emphasize certain aspects connected with the Indian Law Institute, coming under Demand No. 78. The Indian Law Institute has been established with a view to carrying on research in legal problems, and the Government has made a grant of about Rs. 5 lakhs for the Institute. In connection with the grant I want to stress the need to carry on certain broad kinds of research activities by the Institute.

Our law has come down from a time when the rulers were interested in keeping down the people. Now, great power has been given to the administration, particularly to the police, in many cases. In many instances laws which are supposed to be designed for prevention or laws connected with the procedure of investigation can be very harassing indeed.

I shall not go in detail into the Preventive Detention Act. Many times the question has been raised in the House and it has been shown how the Preventive Detention Act is liable to considerable abuse and the subject is practically denied any protection against infringement of his personal liberty. I say practically because if the executive authority acts *mala fide*, there is no way of proving the *mala fides* for it is so difficult and next to impossible to prove the *mala fides*. Therefore, the subject who has been subjected to detention in *mala fide* exercise of executive rights has practically no remedy against such exercise.

The same thing applies in the case of certain preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, specially the exercise of rights under section 107 to bind down people to keep the peace and section 151 preventive arrest. Besides this, in carrying on investigation the Police have a very potent weapon for harassing accused persons. If they want, they can put him into any kind of trouble, apart from the question of jeoparding his liberty and the anxiety which is caused by the uncertainty of a criminal litigation. They might put him to ruinous financial expenses and thereby achieve their object even without punishment. We have seen this in many cases both in proceedings under section 107 as well as in criminal proceedings which come under Police investigation. In all these cases we have seen that although ultimately the person has come out absolutely clear from the proceedings, the proceedings themselves have ruined the person and have done much worse than if he was sent to jail in the very beginning and let out after three or four years.

This is the problem, the problem of civil liberty, which we face very widely in the country. This may not be so much known in places like Delhi or Calcutta but in small places all sorts of malpractices are prevalent and it is necessary that from the purely legal point of view some safeguard should be devised and some legislation should be suggested. We have preventive provisions in different parts of the world. In most places we do not have any preventive detention. If, for instance, the Indian Law Institute by suitable research could find out the position in other countries and either suggest that preventive detention was not necessary or suggest suitable safeguards subject to which preventive detention could be undertaken, in either of these cases it would be a great help to civil liberty.

Let us take the question of binding over. That, I believe, is prevalent in many countries. But what are the safeguards against its abuse? I have

had in my experience cases of trade union leaders who were always harassed by proceedings under section 107. I had personally come across many cases in the course of my profession where I have seen that after protracted litigation and proceedings under section 107, the trade union leader or the peasant leader who has been trying to organise a mass struggle has been absolved from the proceedings and the proceedings have failed. But before that he has been repeatedly brought to the court and has had to pay almost to all kinds of lawyers and incur other expenses by way of getting bail and so on. They are not people of very considerable means. In the course of that they have been totally ruined and the object of crushing the trade union or the peasant organisation has been largely achieved. It is only a very determined band of workers that can resist this kind of persecution.

Often it happens that the Police persecute under the influence of the employer, say, a factory owner or a mill owner or the local landlord. What is the remedy against this? Obviously, this cannot be allowed to go on. Some remedy should be found for it. What are the remedies thought of in other countries? What is the position in the law of other countries? Or, what could be the proper legal safeguard against all these things? This should be enquired into. Research should be carried out in these fields and something should be done in respect of these things.

Speaking on Demand No. 112 concerning the International Development Association I would say that what we have to guard against is a certain tendency which may affect the Association as it has affected the World Bank. The tendency I am complaining of is the affection, if I may say so, of the World Bank to the private sector. It tries its best to foster the private sector in every way. Formerly, of course it was not the World Bank but it was the Western Powers, they were very unwilling to foster heavy industries. They gave assistance for the purpose of agriculture, small-scale industries and so on. I do not say that such assistance should not be given. But the fact was that they were very reluctant to assist our heavy industries where we need assistance most. Perhaps in agriculture we may shift somehow for ourselves and in small industries perhaps provided we have a sufficient machine building capacity we might even take care of our small industries to a great extent. But in the field in which we most need assistance, the field of basic industries, the Western Powers have been reluctant to assist. Now, the World Bank, where the Western Powers mostly predominate, although have given us assistance in regard to transport and communications and other things in which assistance perhaps is necessary, we find that when they assist basic industry they assist in the private sector rather than in the public sector. For instance, the World Bank has given a loan to the Tatas for expansion of their steel project, but no loan has been forthcoming for the building of, say, a steel plant in our country in the public sector or other heavy industries projects, say, heavy chemicals and so on. It has not got any assistance from the World Bank. It is necessary to see that we succeed in getting assistance, where we need it most, from the International Development Association also. This should be particularly looked into, and we should try to get as much assistance as possible in respect of the sector of our heavy industries. Not that we will spurn all assistance for our small industries or even for our agriculture, but the International Development Association should not approach us with the attitude that heavy industries should not be assisted and, if they are assisted, they must be assisted only in the private sector and that the public sector must not be allowed to put up its heavy industries, as far as the International Development Association can help it.

Sir, these are the few things I wanted to stress and I hope the Ministers concerned will give their attention to them.

Mr. Speaker: Shri P. K. Deo I will call Shri Assar later.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Sir instead of speaking on all the demands, I would like to pin-point my observations on Demand No. 83 and 133. These demands deal with the construction of the essential roads that are required in our northern border.

In this connection I would like to submit that even though the Himalayas are traditionally and culturally associated with this country for the last so many years, we never tried to explore and develop the entire Himalayan region; practically, it was completely sealed off except a few Sadhus or mountaineers. Even though in the Himalayan region we find a cheerful lot of people, behind those smiles we find a picture of poverty and penury. After the Chinese incursions in the northern border, all eyes including the eyes of the Government are riveted in that area. In fact the Chinese incursion was something of a blessing in disguise in that all attention is now focussed as to how to develop that area and how to open up the country.

Some splendid work has been done in this regard, that is the construction of the Srinagar-Kargil-Leh road. This road is about 280 miles, and though it was started a few years back it has now been completed. In this connection I am very glad to see that our Defence Minister the other day in a statement in Leh said that some ice-removing machinery is being purchased to make the Srinagar-Leh road motorable even in winter, so that the passes at the high altitude like Joji pass and other elevated areas could be free from ice. I hope those ice-removing machines would be coming soon and such machines should be available in other passes also.

But in this connection I would like to impress upon the hon. Minister that instead of making that road a dead stop at Leh, it should be further extended to the Aksaichin area and, if possible to Khurnak fort and even further south. I find in the map supplied to us a bridle path from Leh to Demchok. If that bridle path could be improved it will open up the country and will facilitate the movement of our troops in that area and it will connect the air-field in that area, that is Chusul.

Similarly, in the Kumaon region of the Himalayas, on the valley of the Alakananda the all-weather road has gone as far as Pilakothi. I beg to submit that it should be further extended up to Maha Pass. All the hill springs should be bridged and a bifurcation should be made from Joshimath to Niti Pass.

And even in the Himachal region, the road that extends from Simla to Rampur Bushar should be further extended to the Shipkila Pass.

Similarly, in the NEFA region on all-weather road should be constructed from Tezpur to Towang. From Tezpur there is already an all-weather motorable road to Sonerigaon. From Sonerigaon to Longju we must have an all-weather motorable road for the transport of military personnel and essential commodities.

The construction of mere roads will not serve the purpose. At the same time we must have adequate rest houses and barracks for our Defence personnel and storage facilities for ammunition and military stores and for the military vehicles, and stable facilities for the various animals like mules, etc. That should not be lost sight of.

In this connection I beg to submit that in making these roads we shall have to learn the speed from the Chinese. Even though the Chinese came to Tibet only in 1954, within a short period they have made a complete network of roads and have fortified the entire region. Of course, the methods adopted by the Chinese may not be the ideal method, because they use things like forced labour and there the system of construction is quite different. At the same time we

must realise the importance that the northern frontier should be completely opened up; because it will not only fortify that area, but at the same time it will bring prosperity to the people in that area and open up the vast mineral resources lying in the Himalayan region and we can also exploit the forest resources.

In the construction of these roads we need not insist on the standard specifications laid down by the Indian Roads Congress or the code of practice for the roads and bridges that is prescribed by the Indian Roads Congress. To start with, we must make the roads jeepable and then try to improve them. And, besides roads we must have a network of bridle paths and mule track in that area. It is a good thing that the construction work has been entrusted to military officers of the rank of Major-General, Brigadiers and some military personnel and I am sure the thing would be taken up at an early date in the near future we shall have a network of communications in that area.

Now, coming to Demand No. 65, I beg to submit that even though in 1955 the Planning Committee recommended about the creation of research in the Power Wing, nothing had been done in this regard. However, after our failure in Bhakra-Nangal and after gaining experience for all these years, we have at last decided to have research in power engineering in this country, and that is going to be put up at Bangalore. I welcome the proposal, because it is better late than never.

In this connection I wish to submit that the field of research should also be extended to the atomic field. They should make recommendations as to where atomic power houses come up, where thermal stations should come up and where the hydro-electric projects should be taken up. Because, we find in developing hydro-electric power, so many difficulties arise from unnecessary conflicts between the different States. These things should be looked into and decided upon, keeping in view the development of India as whole and not with a parochial approach. Take the case of the Balimala project. It was only the other day, after the Third Plan draft was ready, that it came to notice. This project will utilise the surplus waters of Machkund and benefit not only the Andhra Government, but also the Orissa Government. That would generate 240,000 KW with a 60 per cent. load factor. It will cost only Rs. 29 crores. The cost when worked out, comes to Rs. 1,200 per KW. This is the cheapest hydro-electric power that could be considered. It will develop not only Andhra Pradesh, but also Orissa. That should be taken up in the near future.

Regarding the development of minerals in Sikkim, I beg to submit that steps should be taken for early exploitation of the resources at Sikkim. Even though the Government of India is going to subscribe 49 per cent. of the capital for this development, I think it should be taken up at an early date, so that rare minerals like copper and zinc which are found in shortage there could be obtained. It will contribute not only to the prosperity of India, but it will contribute also to the prosperity of Sikkim and it could get the much needed capital for its ultimate development.

श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त (महेन्द्र गढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डिमांड नम्बर ७८ के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं जो कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ ला से ताल्लुक रखती है ।

इस डिमांड के बारे में कहा गया है कि इस नोट के पेज नम्बर ७ पर :

"The funds are required to meet expenditure on the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission set up to enquire into certain matters connected with Hindu Public Religious Endowments;"

जहां तक इसके लिये रुपया रखने की बात है, इसमें किसी को इन्कार नहीं है । इसके बारे

[श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त]

में मैं सिर्फ दो तीन सजेशन हाउस के सामने रखना चाहता हूं और मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय उन पर जरूर विचार करेंगे ।

यह जो कमीशन मुकर्रर किया गया है यह १ सितम्बर सन् १९६० तक अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा । उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट से जो मकसद है वह उतना पूरा नहीं होगा क्योंकि इसका जो परपज है वह बड़ा लिमिटेड है । मेरी इस बारे में यह अपील है कि जो दूसरे चैरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट हैं उनके बारे में भी यह कमीशन तहकीकात करे और रिपोर्ट पेश करे क्योंकि आज हमारे देश में रिलीजस ट्रस्ट्स का मामला इतना अहम नहीं है जितना कि चैरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट्स का मामला है ।

इसके बारे में मैं ने दो तीन दफा पहले भी हाउस में कहा था, और पिछले दिनों जब मेरे एक नान-आफिशियल बिल पर इस बारे में विचार हो रहा था, उस वक्त भी माननीय डिप्टी मेयर लीडर ने एश्योरेंस दिलाया था कि इस कमीशन के मुकर्रर करने से उस बिल की जरूरत नहीं रहेगी, लेकिन मुझे इस बात से बड़ी हैरानी है कि इतना रुपया खर्च किया जाय और कमिशन अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करे तो उसमें चैरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट्स को बिल्कुल छोड़ दिया जाय । अगर ऐसा किया जायगा तो फिर दोबारा अगर कोई कमीशन मुकर्रर करना पड़ा तो और ज्यादा रुपया इसी तरह से खर्च करना पड़ेगा । इसलिये मेरी अपील है कि इस बात का जिरूर विचार किया जाय कि जो चैरिटेबिल ट्रस्ट हैं उनका वर्किंग कैसा है उसके बारे में भी हाउस के सामने रिपोर्ट आ सके और जो हम ने ज्वाइंट कमेटी मुकर्रर की है वह उन बातों पर विचार कर सके । मुझे पूरी आशा है कि यह रिपोर्ट १ सितम्बर, सन् १९६० तक जरूर पेश हो जायगी । क्योंकि यह बिल ज्वाइंट कमेटी को रेफर किया गया है । अगर ज्वाइंट कमेटी के फैसले से पहले यह रिपोर्ट पेश नहीं होती तो इस कमीशन का परपज काफी हद तक खत्म हो जायगा । तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस तरफ विशेष रूप से विचार किया जायगा, और इसको पूरा करने की कोशिश की जायगी ।

आगे चल कर इंडियन ला इंस्टीच्यूट के बारे में कहा गया है । इसके लिये भी रुपये की जरूरत होगी इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता । नोट में इसके बारे में कहा गया है :

"The principal objects of the Institute are to cultivate the science of law and to promote advanced studies and researches in law and its administration; to promote reforms in the administration of law and justice and a healthy development of law suitable to the economic, social and other needs of the people."

इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि इस इंस्टीट्यूट का यह भी काम है कि जो हमारे डिफरेंट स्टेट्यूट्स हैं उनको सिम्पलीफाई करे जिससे आप लोग उनके बारे में अच्छी तरह से समझ सकें । मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इसके लिये जो रकम दी जा रही है उसका प्रापर इस्तेमाल होगा । यह एक प्राइवेट इंस्टीच्यूट है और कई बार मुझे इसकी प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट को देखने का मौका मिला है । मैं इससे पूरी तरह सेटिसफाइड नहीं हूं । इसके लिये मेरी दो तीन अपीलें हैं । यह एक प्राइवेट इंस्टटीच्यूट है और गवर्नमेंट नोट के अन्दर कहा गया है :

"The Institute depends for its financial resources on grants from Government, donations from public charitable institutions in India and abroad and subscriptions from its members."

इसके बारे में मेरी दो तीन अपीलें हैं । अगर गवर्नमेंट इसके लिये काफी रकम दे रही है तो इसके ऊपर अपना कंट्रोल रखें ।

और जो भी इसका परपज है यानी खास तौर पर ला को सिम्पलीफाई करने का और जो भी पब्लिकेशन्स वगैरह हैं उनको तमाम को सिस्टमेटिक्ली एरेंज करने का, उनको एक्सपीडाइट किया जाय, तो देश के तमाम लोग इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकेंगे । यही मेरी चन्द तजवीजें हैं ।

श्री आस : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स पर कुछ कटौती प्रस्ताव रखे हैं । डिमांड नम्बर ६५ के बारे में मेरा कटौती प्रस्ताव इस प्रकार है :

"Delay in establishing the Power Research Institute at Bangalore."

मैं तो इस चीज का स्वागत करता हूं । चाहे देरी से ही क्यों न इसको लाया गया हो । सरकार ने इस इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना का निर्णय करने में देरी की । सन् १९५५ में प्लानिंग कमेटी ने इसके बारे में कहा था :

"A Planning Committee appointed in 1955 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a Power Research Institute at Bangalore with a view to provide facilities for research in the field of power supply and electrical equipment manufacturing industries."

जब सन् १९५५ में प्लानिंग कमेटी ने इसके बारे में सिफारिश की थी तो आज सन् १९६० में इसके बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है । सेकिंड प्लान पीरियड में इसका काम पूरा होना चाहिय था लेकिन हमने इस काम को सकिंड फाइव इअर प्लान के आखिर में हाथ में लिया है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसमें देरी क्यों लगी है इस बारे में बताया जाय और यह प्रार्थन है कि अब इस काम को जल्दी एक्सपीडाइट कराया जाय ।

मेरा दूसरा कटौती प्रस्ताव डिमांड नम्बर ७०ए० के बारे में है । इस डिमांड के बारे में कहा गया है :

"The funds are required to meet expenditure on the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission set up to enquire into certain matters connected with Hindu Public Religious Endowments."

इस बारे में मुझे यही कहना है कि इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट केवल अंग्रजी मे ही न छापी जाय, क्योंकि ऐसा करने से नतीजा यह होगा कि आम लोग इस को समझ नहीं सकेंगे । इसका सम्बन्ध हिन्दुओं की धार्मिक संस्थाओं से है । इन धार्मिक स्थानों के प्रमुख अंग्रेजी की रिपोर्ट को नहीं पढ़ सकेंगे और देहातों के लोग उसको नहीं पढ़ सकेंगे । इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस रिपोर्ट को देशी भाषाओं में भी प्रकाशित किया जाय जिससे कि साधारण जनता और धार्मिक संस्थाओं के प्रमुख उसको समझ सकें । मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी ।

13 hrs.

तीसरी डिमांड है नम्बर ८३ । इस बारे में यह कहना है कि हमने स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद इस बारे में विचार नहीं किया । स्वतंत्रता मिलने के बाद हमको इस बारे में विचार करने की आवश्यकता थी कि हमको बार्डर एरिया में सड़कों का निर्माण करना है । लेकिन हमने इस तरह ध्यान नहीं दिया । इतना ही नहीं । चीनियों ने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया । उस आक्रमण के बाद भी हमने इस बारे में विचार नहीं किया, लेकिन अब हमको ऐसा लगने लगा है कि चुप बैठने से काम नहीं चलेगा और अब हमने बार्डर एरिया में सड़कें बनाना शुरू किया है और इस काम के लिए एक डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड स्थापित किया है। लेकिन केवल रास्ते बनाने से काम नहीं होगा । उनके साथ और भी सुविधाओं का निर्माण करना जरूरी है । हम कई लोग सिक्किम और भूटान में गए थे । वहां हमारी सेना भी गई है लेकिन जो सेना गई है

[श्री आसर]

उन सबके रहने के लिये बारक्स नहीं हैं। और उनके लिए दूसरी कोई सुविधायें नहीं हैं। अब सुना है कि हम उस एरिया में और सैनिक को भेजने का विचार कर रहे हैं। इस कारण हमको बैरक्स और अन्य सुविधाओं का निर्माण करना चाहिए।

मैंने जो कट मोशन दिया है वह इस प्रकार है।

"Urgency of constructing roads and rest barracks for defence personnel, storage facilities for munition dumps, military vehicle and oil fuel, field ambulance posts, stabling facilities for animals and other structural requisites for defence purposes."

तो जब हम सड़कों का निर्माण करें तो हमको इन चीजों के बारे में भी विचार करना चाहिए कि वहां पर जो सेना के लोग रहते हैं उनके लिए पूरी सुविधाओं का प्रबन्ध किया जाए।

मुझे एक बात फिर निवेदन करनी आवश्यक है और वह यह है कि हमने जो यह रोड्स के बनाने का निर्णय किया है यह बहुत देर से किया है लेकिन देर से ऐसा निर्णय करते हुए भी हमें इस काम को जल्दी एक्सपेडाइट करना है और जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करना आवश्यक है। मेरी मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है कि इस सड़क निर्माण के काम को एक्सपेडाइट करने के लिए अगर कोई और सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड लाना जरूरी हो तो ज के हालत में जब कि देश की सुरक्षा पर आंच आने का खतरा है तब इस काम का महत्व और अधिक बढ़ जाता है और सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस काम को जितनी जल्दी संभव हो, करिये।

सिक्किम में इंडियन ब्यूरो आफ माइन्स मिनरल डिपोजिट्स के एक्सप्लोरेशन का काम कर रहा है और यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस काम में हमारी ओर से पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय। वहां की जितनी नेशनल रिसोर्सेज हैं देश की दृष्टि से अथवा सिक्किम की दृष्टि से उनके एक्सप्लोरेशन की ओर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय और इस काम के लिए और ज्यादा सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड रखना आवश्यक जान पड़े तो वह रखी जाये लेकिन यह काम जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाय, यही मेरी प्रार्थना है।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खास तौर पर डिमांड नम्बर ८३ और १३३ के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। इसमें जो बौर्डर रोड्स के डेवलपमेंट के वास्ते रकम मांगी गई है मैं उसका जनरली समर्थन करता हूं।

जहां तक हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की सड़कों का सवाल है, हमारा प्रदेश उस लिहाज से काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारी सीमाओं की सुरक्षा आवश्यक है और उसके लिए मंत्रिमंडल को अविलम्ब ध्यान देना चाहिए। जहां मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की सड़कों का निर्माण अथवा मरम्मत के लिए कहता हूं वहां जो उसके पड़ोसी और सम्बन्धित प्रान्त हैं उनकी सड़कों की भी दशा सुधारने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अभी इस बौर्डर रोडस डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड को सिर्फ सीमायी क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित रखा गया है। इस सिलसिले में मेरा गवर्नमेंट को यह सुझाव है कि इस बोर्ड के अधिकार और बढ़ा दिए जायें ताकि वह अन्य क्षेत्रों की सड़कों की बाबत भी देख सके कि वहां कैसी दशा है और उनमें भी सुधार, मरम्मत और आवश्यक निर्माणादि करा सकें। मैं जिस क्षेत्र से आता हूं वह खास तौर से बिहार प्रान्त से मिला हुआ है। इसके साथ ही उसकी सीमा कहीं बंगाल से, कहीं मध्य प्रदेश से तो कहीं दूसरे सूबों से भी मिलती है लेकिन अगर आप देखें तो पायेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश

बिलकुल एक कटा हुआ जजीरा सा लगता है । वैसे बिहार से हमारा सम्बन्ध नजदीक का है लेकिन हमारे बीच में दरियाओं के होने से सड़कें नहीं मिलतीं और जिसका कि नतीजा यह होता है कि हम बिलकुल अलग हो जाते हैं । इस सिलसिले में मेरा निवेदन यह है कि जो आपने साढ़े १३ करोड़ रूपये की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड पेश की है वह उचित डिमांड है और यह ठीक ही है कि ऐसा बोर्ड स्थापित हो और उसके द्वारा यह सड़कों का काम किया जाये । लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया इस बोर्ड के अधिकारों को बढ़ाया जाये ताकि वह सूबे भर की सड़कों की मरम्मत और नई सड़कों के निर्माण के काम की देख-भाल कर सके और उनका भली प्रकार से कोआर्डिनेशन कर सके । मैं चाहता हूं कि सड़कों का विस्तार हो, नई सड़कें जो कि आवश्यक जान पड़ें उनका निर्माण हो ताकि हमारे देश की व्यवस्था मजबूत और सुदृढ़ हो और हमारी सीमायें हर प्रकार से बाहरी खतरे से पूर्णतया सुरक्षित रहें ।

Shri Warior (Trichur): In moving my cut motions, my only intention is to voice again the apprehensions we have about the voting provisions in the Articles of Association of the International Development Association. For the initial subscription of Rs. 5,000 dollars each country is granted 500 votes; for extra subscriptions paid there are additional votes, with the result that countries like the USA and UK get much more votes than other countries. We had voiced these apprehensions previously also when the amending Bill on the status and immunities etc., of officials connected with this Association was passed by the House. In that debate, a satisfactory reply was not forthcoming from the Finance Minister.

This aspect of the question has to be looked into most seriously because this Association is not international in the true sense of the word. Looking into its membership we find that the advanced countries in it are all members of military alignments dominated by the USA. For instance, the NATO countries are in it, and if they are extending their activities into the economic sphere also besides the military sphere, that raises certain apprehensions in our minds naturally. Further, backward countries are having very little voice in the decisions of this Association.

We were told the other day that decisions would be taken in favour of the under-developed countries, but the hon. Minister himself disclosed by facts and figures that out of a loan of 300 million dollars advanced to India by the International Bank, 91 millions had gone to the private sector and the remaining to the public sector. But we find that most of the money given to the public sector is invested in non-productive activities like communications, ports, etc. On the other hand, though only 91 millions have been given to the private sector, they have all gone into the basic industries like steel. The declared policy of the Government must be that the basic industries in the public sector must be made stronger. That must be the attitude of the Government in taking these loans. But actually, the reverse has happened. The fact that the private sector has been given less than the public sector is alone not satisfactory, because, as I have said, the investment in the public sector has been only in non-productive utilities except for hydro-electric plants which, of course, we can include in the productive list. Of course, this association will give loans etc. on very liberal terms, and as regards repayment, the duration for repayment will also be extended much farther than in the case of the loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and the interest rates also might be lower; all these are there, and they are welcome. At the same time, who decides actually which are the projects in which the investments will be made? Who is the deciding authority? And what is the *modus*

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operandi to decide it? These questions have to be particularly gone into. When the idea of this association was mooted, it was said, and the articles of association also provide that formerly certain projects had not been included in the scheme of development through the loans advanced by the International Bank, and in order to fill that gap, this new association is being started, so that those projects which do not come within the purview of the International Bank can also be taken into consideration, and investments made and loans advanced. Which are the projects which are not covered by the International Bank loans, and which are the projects which are now to be covered by loans from this association? A decision must be taken in this behalf, as to whether we can get more and more money for the basic industries in the public sector and less and less for the private sector. This point has to be decided. We are of the opinion that the voting rights will have a great emphasis on this aspect. If we have more voting rights, naturally, we shall be deciding more in favour of the public sector. How the voting rights will come into play in taking decisions on the projects must be explained and a satisfactory reply should come from the hon. Minister on this point.

The same argument applies also to my cut motion No. 9 regarding the proper utilisation of the loans. Recently, the trend of opinion has been turning much against the investment of these foreign loans in the public sector. For instance, the three-man commission sponsored by the World Bank, which came here, went round the country, saw the various projects, and finally it was reported in the papers—although the final report has not come to us yet—that this commission had suggested that India should not embark upon more adventurous and ambitious schemes, but that she should consolidate her gains. In this House also, a few days back, we had a similar Indian voice from a Member. If that is the trend of opinion, then we apprehend very much whether even this association will be able to help us to invest more and more in the new basic industries to be set up in the public sector. A satisfactory reply from the hon. Minister is required on this point also.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): I am glad that help is being given to the Indian Law Institute for expanding its activities and for its development, but I want that more and more help should be given to the States also for expanding their activities. At the present moment, there is no well-equipped law research institute for research work in international law and in the laws of this country. Such an institute is very essential for the development of our legal research works. So far, the judgements of the Supreme Courts and formerly, the judgments of the Privy Council have been our standard legal research works, which could give us directions, but there was no separate entity like a legal research institute for giving us directions in legal matters. From this point of view, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the activities of the law research institute are expanded in the States and also in the State High Courts.

One of the activities should also be to translate the research works in the regional languages. For, the universities are trying to give education in the regional languages. If legal research works can be obtained in the regional languages, then it will be easy for the law students after graduation, to read law even in the regional languages. In that way, in due course of time, it will not be difficult for us to study these legal subjects in our regional languages. I have tabled my cut motion in this behalf with this object in view.

Now, I come to Demand No. 83 regarding development of the border roads. I do not find any mention of

the territories like Manipur and Tripura. I submit that Manipur and Tripura also are territories on the border. Along with Manipur and Tripura, West Bengal and Assam also should be included, for, on the eastern border of West Bengal and the southern border of Assam, Pakistan is there; of course, we are friendly with them, but still, for the purpose of road development and for maintaining connection with our frontiers, the territories of Manipur and Tripura and the States of West Bengal and Assam should also be included within the purview of the Border Roads Development Board.

I have seen that Manipur is facing much difficulty in the absence of roads. The roads which were built there during the war-time have not been under repairs for several years, and, therefore, they are now damaged. Naturally, discontent is growing among the people of Tripura and Manipur in the absence of proper road facilities. Therefore, not only with a view to remove the discontent among the people but also for our security and defence purposes, the development of roads in Manipur and Tripura and some parts of Assam and West Bengal also is absolutely essential. Therefore, these States should also have been included within the purview of the Border Roads Development Board.

Regarding my cut motion No. 19 relating to the International Development Association, as has been already pointed out in great details by my hon. friend Shri Warior, we must be cautious when we invest money in this association. For, we are seeing a tendency nowadays that foreign money is coming here but is being invested in the private sector and also in non-productive ventures. We should be careful to see that the money that we would get from this association is invested in India in basic industries and that too in the public sector. Also, the capital coming through this association should not be invested here in such a manner as to compete with indigenous industries or any concerns which are already in production in India. If help is taken with these precautions, then, of course, we welcome it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I want to make a few observations on Demand No. 65. I welcome the idea that a Power Research Institute is going to be set up with a view to provide facilities for research in the field of power supply and electrical equipment manufacturing industries. But I fail to understand what kind of set-up this institute is going to have. I find that there will be one director who will direct two deputy directors. There will be two Deputy Directors who will direct 6 Assistant Directors; there will be 6 Assistant Directors who will direct 6 Extra-Assistant Directors.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): There will be 20 Assistant Directors.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am talking of the present set-up. I am not concerning myself with the future, as the hon. Member is doing. Of course, if the future is to be taken into account, the conditions will be worse than what they are.

So all these persons will be directing each other. But I want to ask who is going to do research work. Of course, it will be said that the Directors will be doing partly research work. But the word 'Director' in my country has come to acquire a very odious connotation. I know about the Directors of some of the Research Laboratories who occupy themselves mainly with administrative work and who do not attend as much to their research work as they should. In other Institutes, I find that there is some kind of proportion so far as numbers go, between Director, Assistant Directors and all that kind of thing. Ultimately the work is done by what are called Research Scholars or Research Assistants or somebody else. But here I find that there are only two Chemists, one Senior Chemist and the other Junior Chemist. I think those two persons are going to have

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the research work devolved on them. Hence the set-up of this Institute is not weighted excessively in favour of research work. There should be some kind of balance which should be kept, the right balance between administration and research. But here I find that this is going to be more so in administration than in experimental research. I hope this lopsidedness which occurs to me when I read this will be set right. After all the Directors and others become after some time big bosses. They do not interest themselves so much in these research projects which are going to be the foundation of work of this kind.

Then I want to say a few words about Demand No. 70A. I welcome the formation of the Indian Law Institute. I think anything that promotes research in this country is welcome. We want researches to be conducted in all fields of national activity. But I find a tendency is gaining ground in this country that everything is getting more and more centralised. We talk of democratic decentralisation. That is good. I welcome that. But so far as these Institutes are concerned, they are becoming mammoth organisations like department stores in some countries.

Only some days ago, we were discussing the Indian Institute of Public Administration. I am very glad that the hon. Minister in charge of this supplementary demand today was also there when we were discussing the Indian Institute of Public Administration. It is a very huge thing. But it was found in the House that the work which was being done by this Institute was not commensurate with the amount of money that was being spent, was not in keeping with the promises which were held out when it was established and was not in conformity with the hopes which people had cherished about it when it was formed.

Now we are asked to sponsor and promote another Institute, the Indian Law Institute. Of course, I know the objects are very good. I know the projects under contemplation are very good. But as in the field of administration where we are promoting the tendency towards decentralisation, so in the field of research also we should promote the same tendency, that is to say, instead of having a mammoth Indian Law Institute, which will be concerned only with very very big problems and which will take an enormous amount of time in solving those problems and which will publish its monographs and results after those problems have ceased to be living problems, instead of doing that, the research work should also be decentralised and we should have State organisations to carry on this research work. We should give some research projects to law colleges and other agencies which can do that. Therefore, the tendency to have big institutions with big names and big buildings and big funds is not always a very wholesome tendency in the context of our life today.

Then I want to make a few observations on Demand No. 83 and along with that Demand No. 133. I am very glad that both these things are being undertaken and we have not wasted any time in realising the need for road construction. I am very glad that we have formed the Border Roads Development Board which is going to look after the needs of communications so far as the borders are concerned. I do not think Rs. 15 crores is a very princely sum which anybody would grudge; perhaps we would need much more than that to build these roads and keep them in a state of constant repair and workability.

But I believe that the administrative set-up of this Board is top-heavy. This Board is going to have a plethora of officers. I cannot understand why this Board should have a Secretary carrying a salary of Rs. 2250, an Under Secretary, Section Officer and all that kind of thing. I think the only person who should have been entrusted with the work of this Board is the Director-General, Border Roads. That gentleman should have been entrusted with this work. I think this

Under Secretary, Section Officer, this that and the rest, should not have been there. We should have those persons in charge of these roads who are actually building these roads. We should not separate the technical element from the administrative elment. What we are doing these days is that we get hold of the finest technical personnel that we can have in our country and then we get hold of the administrators. What do these administrators do? They try to sit on these technical persons and try to impede the progress of the work.

I think our set-up in the Defence Ministry should not be a duplication of the set-up in the Civil departments. I do not think why we should copy the Civil Administration in the Defence Ministry also. The Defence Ministry should try to have a new pattern and a new set-up which can make for speedy and effective implementation of schemes. But what is happening is that the Defence Ministry is also following in the same footsteps. I know some of these Ministers—I do not say this of the Defence Minister—are very fond of having IAS and ICS officers under them. They think that life is not justified unless such officers are under them. I have heard so many of these Ministers talking like that. I think this is an urgent problem. It is a national problem of the gravest magnitude. It is a problem which requires the most expeditious execution; it is a problem where we cannot afford to waste a single penny and where we cannot afford to waste a single minute of our national time. It is a problem which means the effective utlisation of whatever we have in the short space of time. And, here, I find that the implementation of the scheme is going to be made something like the execution of a scheme by the Bharat Sevak Samaj. You have retired officers; you have functioning officers who will see to this and that. I think this is not the way of dealing with a problem of national emergency. Some kind of new thinking should have been done about this problem.

I do not know where the Secretary of the Board shall be; how many days it will take for the Director to get orders from his Secretary; how many days it will take him to get certain things passed. The whole set-up is such that a premium is put on delay. The whole set-up is such that it negates the emergency part of the scheme. I would say that this scheme should be implemented in the spirit in which it is intended to be implemented. But, I find that the kind of set-up that is given here is such that will make for infinite delay.

Another point. I do not want the break-up of figures. I will leave it to the Defence Ministry to find out what is more important and what is of less import; I leave it to the Ministry to settle priorities. But one thing is there. I know that the areas in which these roads are going to be built are not going to provide the right kind of labour. I do not know about all places in the country. But I can speak about Lahaul and Spitti. Between Lahaul and Spitti some of our plans have not gone on as desired because you cannot get even unskilled labour there. I think this may be partly true in some other areas also.

An Hon. Member: In Hoshiarpur.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want to know whether the hon. Minister or the Ministry has taken account of these factors, factors about the availability of skilled and unskilled labour in these areas, whether these types of labour are going to be indegenous or are going to be brought from other places. Progress in Lahaul and Spitti was impeded; the progress of roads there was delayed because sometimes the Punjab Government had to draft the services of those persons who could not be found in those places.

I want to have a firm assurance from the Defence Ministry that these roads are not going to be like other roads which need constant repairs and which are always going out of use. Of course, roads are liable to this kind of accidents. But I want a firm assurance from the Defence Minister that these roads are going to be roads which will stand the wear and tear

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which is involved in those climates. At the same time, I would like to know from the Defence Ministry if proper arrangements have ben made for the speedy repair of these roads if they go out of proper form or shape.

All these questions arise when I look at this problem of road-making here. I hope all these things have been taken into account and that the roads are going to be adequate to our needs. The problem of adequacy is there. I do not want the Defence Minister to tell me whether this problem is there or not. Perhaps, it may not be in public interests to disclose it. But the problem of adequacy is also a ticklish problem. We want to be assured of that.

With these remarks I think these grants should be voted.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I would like to make a few observations regarding one topic which I raised the other day and on a few other Demands also.

First, with regard to Demand No. 65 I welcome this supplementary demand, for the Power Research Institute at Bangalore. I hope at least hereafter the matter will be taken very seriously and would be carried out expeditiously. I find from the note itself that it was recommended as early as 1955 and it was included in the Second Five Year Plan. We are practically at the end of the Second Five Year Plan and yet nothing has been done. It is very good now that it is taken up and I am very glad to welcome this supplementary demand. I hope the work will be expedited.

One other remark which I wanted to make was with regard to the salaries that are provided for the different categories. I find that salaries of Rs. 30, Rs. 35 and Rs, 50 are provided for. If I have understood the Pay Commission's Report, for Central officials, even the Class IV servants, the minimum has been fixed at least at Rs. 80 or Rs. 85. I do not know whether these provisions would be sufficient. This is all what I have to say about Demand No. 65.

Then I would like to say a few words about Demands Nos. 10 and 127. They relate to decrees. I am very happy that the hon. Law Minister is also here. The other day all that I made out was that the Government does not look into the matter at an early stage. A registered notice comes claiming the amount. If they look into the matter immediately and if they do not allow the party to go to court a considerable amount would be saved thereby by way of costs. I made this point when the supplementary demand with regard to decrees came up. But the hon. lady Deputy Minister gave an answer saying that the Government cannot undertake to see that no litigation comes. I never urged that point. Litigation is, probably, bound to come. There are numerous doubtful cases where the parties are likely to fight it out and may not agree to a compromise and the Government may not be able to compromise. I gave instances also of what often happens at the earlier stages. When the demand comes nobody takes care and the party goes to court. I gave the specific instance about the succession certificate. A laywer knows that it is absolute proof of title; nothing further is necessary. Inspite of that a suit is filed and then the amount is paid with costs. On a former occasion also, I have sxpressed the feeling that the matter could have been or ought to have settled earlier and it ought not to have gone to the litigation. I am referring to Demand Nos. 10 and 127. The same thing seems to be the position here. I find from Demand No. 10 that the dispute was in regard to a timber contract. All the facts are not here but all the same it is very clear that at least this amount of claim —Rs. 33,175—was bound to be paid. This had been deposited and as lawyers we know that even if there had been a clause in the contract saying that he could not claim it—we do

not know whether there was such a clause—it will be a penal clause and the Government is bound to pay it. Here we do not know what reasons the arbitrator gave. I do not say the arbitrator will decide absolutely correctly or that the Government was necessarily wrong. I do not say that. But how can this amount of Rs. 33,175 be forfeited? It is bound to be refunded. Had legal advice been taken at an earlier stage, probably the matter need not have gone to the court.

Again, let us look into Demand No. 127. The main facts are stated there. It relates to a trust and it is a fairly large amount. I need not repeat all the facts; there are all these facts here. An association claimed that amount. What happened after this demand came? It is not clear from the note here. It reads here:

> "The Custodian resisted the suit on various grounds. During the pendency of the suit there was a move for compromise and the Association approached Government for refund of the amount of the Trust...."

I am not able to find on what grounds the suit was defended. If all the facts are here. I could have gone into the merits. Later on, the note says 'after careful consideration', it was decided that the amount lying in deposit with the evacuee company as also the face value of the 1,400 shares held by the old trust in the said company should be paid to the association in view of the fact that the money belonged to a charitable trust. But why were not these done earlier? The demand is made now. If proper advice had been taken earlier, litigation would not have been necessary. Why was it done after the suit was filed? Not that I wanted the Law Minister or anybody to come and say that they would undertake no future litigation. It is not possible. Litigation is bound to come. Probably, the Government is the biggest litigant. I had said that I have experience of appearing for as well as against the Government. I know that litigation cannot be avoided. But as far as possible, litigation should be avoided and matters should be settled amicably. This matter should be carefully looked into and legal advice should be taken—not at a very late stage. Usually until a suit is filed nothing is looked into.

I will say a few words about the border roads. I heartily welcome this proposal. It is absolutely necessary that these roads should be developed. We hear that on the other side of the Himalayas, preparations are being made and very good roads are being built and communications have very much improved. They have also put up air fields and the other necessary communications of latest types. We are doing it at least now. I know that in the northern borders only these few passes are accessible. I had also some idea of these places because I have passed through some of these areas. Most of it is inaccessible and if good communications are there they would help us very much in the defence of the country. I welcome this Demand.

Coming to Demand No. 127, my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma talked of decentralisation even with regard to the Law Institute. I do not know whether the research of law and the higher studies in law can ever be decentralised like that. I can understand democratic decentralisation for panchayats or for other activities of a developmental character. But here it is a specialised study and it will require persons who have devoted years of their life to study this problem. I totally disagree from Shri D. C. Sharma on this question of decentralising. I welcome this provision also.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Raj. Who are all the hon. Members who want to speak—I see Shri Bhakt Darshan. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, Shri Radhelal Vyas and Shri Braj Raj Singh. Now, Shri Hem Raj.

श्री हेम राज (कांगड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल डिमांड नम्बर ८३

[श्री हेम राज]

और १३३ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूं ।

जहां तक हमारे नार्दन बौर्डर्स का सम्बन्ध है पहले उन की और हमारी सरकार बहुत ही कम ध्यान देती थी लेकिन कुछ वाकयात ऐसे पेश आये जिनकी कि वजह से अब सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर गया है और उधर सरकार ने जो ध्यान दिया है मैं उस के लिए उस को बधाई देता हूं । लेकिन इतना मैं अवश्य समझता हूं कि उस काम के लिए जो पैसा रक्खा जा रहा है वह बहुत कम है ।

मैं एक ऐसे क्षेत्र से आता हूं जो कि एक स्नो बाउंड एरिया है और इस कारण उस क्षेत्र की आबादी बहुत कम है । अगर वहां के हालात को देखा जाये तो आप को पता लगेगा कि वहां साल भर में तीन महीने से ज्यादा काम का सीजन नहीं होता । सीजन १५ जून से शुरू होकर १५ सितम्बर को खत्म हो जाता है । सीजन जून से शुरू हो जाता है और आखिर सितम्बर तक चला जाता है । हमारे यहां के डिपार्टमेंट्स १५ दिन जाने में और १५ दिन आने में ले लेते हैं और इसलिए जो भी अफसर वगैरह उधर जाते हैं तो एक महीना तो इधर से उधर जाने में ही जाया हो जाता है और कोई भी काम जो वहां पर हो सकता है वह केवल तीन महीने के लिए ही हो सकता है । स्पिती और लाहौल एरिया में बहुत सारे मजदूर काम के लिए ले जाये जाते हैं । इस साल पंजाब सरकार वहां पर गालिबन ६ हजार मजदूर ले गई । अब पहले रोटांगा पास आता है जो कि १४ हजार फुट के करीब है और उस के बाद कुमजम पास आता है जो कि १५ हजार फुट के करीब है । मैं वहां पर गया था और मैंने वहां पर मजदूरों की हालत देखी । यह सारा का सारा इलाका बर्फ से ढका रहता है । उन दिनों में थोड़ी सी बर्फ पिघलती है, हालांकि वहां पर बारिश होती नहीं लेकिन जरा सी भी बारिश हो जाये तो मजदूर लोग वहां पर एकदम बीमार पड़ जाते हैं । वहां पर खाने, पीने की चीजें पहुंचती नहीं हैं । आवश्यक चीजें पहुंचाने के लिए हर रोज लगातार एक खच्चरों का कनवाय चलता है और वह हर एक पड़ाव पर चीजें बांटता चलता है । केवल आंटा दिया जाता है और दूसरी कोई चीज नहीं दी जाती है । अब मेरा सुझाव यह है कि जहां वहां पर सड़कें बनना आवश्यक है वहां स्पिती में एक एयरस्ट्रिप बनना चाहिए ताकि वहां पर मशीनरी और सारा सामान जा सके । मैंने इन दो पासेज पर देखा है कि कुली लोग कम्प्रेशर्स के पुर्जों को अलग कर के पीठ पर उठा कर ले जाते हैं, पहाड़ों पर उनको पीठ पर लादे चढ़ते हुए देखा है और दूसरी तरफ जाकर जोड़ते हैं । इसलिए बेहतर यह होगा कि स्पिती एरिया में सड़कों को अगर जल्द से जल्द बनाना है तो वहां पर एक एयरस्ट्रिप बनाया जाये और वहां पर वह सारा सामान हम पहुंचा दें ताकि यह जो कम्प्रेशर्स और छोटी-छोटी मशीनों को ले जाने के लिए बहुत सारा वक्त जाया हो जाता है वह न हो । इन तीन महीने के भीतर ही भीतर बहुत सारा काम करना होता है और ऐसी व्यवस्था करने से वह हमारा काम जल्दी से जल्दी हो जायेगा और मैं समझता हूं कि यह चीजें निहायत जरूरी हैं । मैंने उन से दरियाफ्त किया है कि इस वक्त तक सिर्फ ५६ मील की जो ट्रेफेबल सड़क बातिल तक है वह सन् १९६१ के आखिर तक बना सकेंगे । बातिल से काजा तक की ट्रेफेबल सड़क सन् १९६२ तक बनायेंगे और बातिल से

कौरिक तक की ५६ मील की सड़क बनानी होगी और पता नहीं उस के बनाने में कई साल लग जायेंगे और अगर यही हालत हमारी रही तो हमारी सड़कों की इतनी जल्दी तामीर नहीं हो सकती। मैं आपसे यह अर्ज करूंगा कि जहां आप ने इन सड़कों के मुताल्लिक ध्यान दिया है वहां आपको यह भी देखना चाहिए कि किस तरीके से हमारी वे सड़कें जल्दी से जल्दी तामीर हो सकती हैं । इसलिए अगर स्पिती में सड़कें जल्दी से जल्दी बनानी हैं तो कम से कम वहां पर एक एयरस्ट्रिप बनाया जाये ताकि वहां पर काम जल्दी से जल्दी हो जाये । आपको यह नहीं भूल जाना है कि तीन महीने के अर्से में ६ हजार मजदूरों ने वहां पर काम करना है । उनके लिए वहां पर खाना और दूसरी तमाम जरूरी मशीनरी वगैरह पहुंचानी है। अभी हालत यह है कि हमारे १००, २०० और ३००, ३०० मजदूर उन पुर्जों को ले जाने के लिए लग जाते हैं ।

एक चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है और उस के बारे में मैं कुछ अर्ज करना चाहूंगा । एक तो हमारा स्टेट पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० होगा, एक आपका सेंट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० डिपार्टमेंट होगा और एक रोड्स विंग जो आपने बनाया है वह होगा । अब चीज यह है कि जो स्टेट डिपार्टमेंट वाले होंगे उनकी तनख्वाहें और होंगीं और आपके सेंट्रल पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० वालों की तनख्वाहें और होंगी । रोड्स विंग वालों की पता नहीं मुझे कैसे उनकी तनख्वाह होगी । अब यह जो तीनों डिपार्टमेंट्स के एम्प्लाईज की तख्वाहों में अन्तर पड़ता है उस अन्तर के पड़ने के कारण वहां पर उनमें आपस में एक असन्तोष पैदा होता है। जाहिर है कि जब उन में आपस में असन्तोष हो तो काम फिर आगे रुकता है । इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि अगर आप चाहते है कि इन में आपस में कोआरडिनेशन हो तो वह इसी तरह मुमकिन हो सकता है कि इन तीनों डिपार्टमेंट्स की तनख्वाहों में डिस्क्रिमनेशन न हो और इन सारे बौर्डर एरियाज में तकरीबन एक जैसी तनख्वाहें रखिये ताकि एक दूसरे के बरखिलाफ असन्तोष पैदा न हो ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो आप सड़कें बना रहे हैं इनके मुताल्लिक यू० पी० बौर्डर एरियाज के मुताल्लिक यहां पर एक सवाल के जवाब में यह कहा गया था कि कौस्ट औफ कंस्ट्रक्शन ऐंड मेनटेनेन्स औफ स्टैटजिक रोड्स के वास्ते रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार १०० परसेंट देगी । वह यू० पी० वार्डर एरियाज के लिए कहा गया है । मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या पंजाब के वार्डर एरियाज, लाहौल और स्पीती के लिए भी १०० परसेंट ग्रान्ट दी जायेगी या पंजाब के साथ कोई दूसरा सलूक किया जायेगा ।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे (नागपुर) : कौन देने वाला है ?

श्री हेम राज : केन्द्रीय सरकार देने वाली है ।

डा० मा० श्री० अणे : १०० परसेंट ?

श्री हेम राज : १०० परसेंट । इस में लिखा है—

Quantum of financial assistance agreed to by the Government of India.

इन वार्डर एरियाज के मुतल्लिक सवाल जवाब भी हुए थे और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर की तरफ से यह बात क्लीयर नहीं की गई थी । मैं चाहता हूं कि यह क्लीयर किया जाये कि चूंकि इन वार्डर एरियाज में, चाहे वह लाहौल, लेह और स्पीती हो, या यू० पी० के इलाके हों, कन्डीशन्ज एक सी हैं, इसलिए वहां पर सर्विसीज

[श्री हेमराज]

के जो आदमी रखे जायें, उन के साथ एक सा सलूक होना चाहिए । अगर ऐसा किया जायेगा, तो वहां पर किसी किस्म का डिस्सेटिसफैक्शन नहीं होगा ।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह बार्डर एरिया मनाली से स्पीती तक चलता है, तो मनाली तक जो सड़क है, जो अमृतसर से चलती है, उस को नैशनल हाई वे करार देना चाहिए, क्योंकि अगला एरिया तो बार्डर एरिया में ले लिया और पिछला एरिया स्टेट हाईवे है । मैं चाहता हूं कि चूंकि बार्डर एरिया से यह सड़क मिलती है, इसलिए जो सड़क अमृतसर से चलती है—अमृतसर से न रखिए, पठानकोट से सड़क चलती है और नैशनल हाईवे २ में मिल जाती है—पठानकोट से से ले कर मनाली तक उस को नैशनल हाई वे करार दे देना चाहिए, ताकि इस सारी सड़क की जिम्मेदारी सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपने ऊपर ले ले । मैं समझता हूं कि ये जो प्राबलम्ज हैं, इन को महज यहां से बैठ कर न देखा जाये, बल्कि वहां के हालात को अच्छी तरह से देख कर आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायें । मुझे खुद वहां जा कर हालात को देखने का मौका मिला है और उन मजदूरों को भी देखने का मौका मिला है । वहां के मजदूरों के लिए मोबाइल मैडिकल यूनिट्स रखे गए हैं, लेकिन जिस वक्त वहां बारिश हुई, तो मैं छोटा दड़ा में था, उस एक बारिश से वहां पर एक हजार मजदूरों में से ५०० मजदूर बिस्तर पर पड़ गये । ऐसी हालत वहां होती है । इन हालात में मैं समझता हूं कि मौजूदा सहूलियतों के अलावा और भी सहूलियतें और आसानियां वहां दी जानी चाहिए ।

वहां का सारे का सारा इलाका ग्लैसियर्स का है । अगर हम यह समझें कि हमारी जो सड़क एक दफा वहां बन जायेगी, वह हमेशा के लिए बनी रहेगी, तो वह ख्याल गलत है । एक ग्लैशियर ही सारी सड़क को तोड़ देगा । ऐसी हालत में मेनटेनेंस के लिए काफी से ज्यादा पैसा दरकार होगा । इन हालात को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए इस में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा रखने की जरूरत है, ताकि हमारे बार्डर एरियाज, जिन की अहमियत अब ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, कम से कम नार्थ के इलाके में, महफूज रह सकें और वहां जो हमारे सिपाही रहते हैं, वे सैटिसफाइड रह कर मुकम्मल तौर पर मुल्क के बार्डर को डिफेंस कर सकें ।

सिपाहियों के बारे में एक बात मैं और कह देना चाहता हूं । वे लोग बंकर्ज में रहते हैं खुदाई करके और ऊपर से चूंकि बर्फ पड़ती है, इसलिए थोड़ी लकड़ी ऊपर डाल कर वे जमीन के अंदर रहते हैं । यह कहा जाता है कि चूंकि उन को इस तरह रेजीडेंस दे दिया गया है, इसलिए जो कम्पेन्सेटरी एलाउंस उन को वहां पर दिया जाता है, वह काट लिया जाता है । मैं समझता हूं कि फ्री रेजीडेंस वहां पर उन लोगों को देना चाहिए, ताकि वे सैटिसफाइड रहें और मुल्क के बार्डर की हिफाजत पूरी तरह से करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ जहां मैं इन डिमांड्स का समर्थन करता हूं, वहां मैं आशा करता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार सारे बार्डर एरियाज को एक जैसा ही करेगी और साथ ही यह भी देखेगी कि उसके साथ मिली हुई जो सड़कें हैं, उन को नैशनल हाईवे करार दे दिया जाये ।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I only want to speak on this one Demand, Demand No. 83.

13.59 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

I welcome it very warmly because at last we have had this Roads Development Board. This is something that we have felt the want of, and I support the Demand warmly.

But, Sir, this Board is going actually to occupy itself at the moment—from the note it appears—with the North and North-Eastern border areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, North East Frontier Area and Sikkim. It is very good and it is very important. But I am sorry that there is no mention of West Bengal. There are strategic roads to be looked after in West Bengal and they are equally important. I hope this Board will expand gradually and also take West Bengal into its sphere of conception, because, particularly the Darjeeling—Sandakphu Road is a strategic road.

14 hrs.

The Gangtok-Nathu La pass road is also a strategic road. The surface of the Gangtok-Nathu La road certainly needs to be looked into. It is also one of the national highways, but the Darjeeling-Sandakphu road is not a national highway. However, I think money is given to the States and the States look after it. I would certainly urge that, warmly as I support the extra grant for the Development Board which has been set up, West Bengal also should come into the picture, and that these two roads particularly should be looked after. There may be other roads in West Bengal which are also important from the border point of view and from the defence and strategic point of view. They may also be taken into consideration.

There is one more point which I would like to bring to the notice of the House. I find that some of my hon. friends have also mentioned this. It is about the pay-scale for the lower grades employed under this Board. The pay-scale seem inadequate. I really cannot say whether they are inadequate, for, there may be various amenities which are offered to them. But that has not been mentioned; we are not told about it. There are 14 peons who are going to get just Rs. 30—35, from the Central Government in a responsible and important Board like this. There are other posts also on the scale of Rs. 35—45 and so on. It seems rather hard. I imagine that there should be amenities given to them and that will make up for the small pay. If it is not so, then, the matter will have to be looked into, because people working on roads like this and on projects like this need to be thoroughly satisfied even including the office staff. If the person is not satisfied the actual working also suffers, particularly when labour is employed on these roads where the living conditions are very, very hard. I hope other amenities will be offered to them and that they will have adequate protection from cold and other kinds of trouble.

I hope West Bengal will come into this picture of the Border Roads Development Board and have a place more fully in the scheme of things, and that the roads in the border areas of West Bengal will find their due place. That is all I have to say.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, I want to raise a point of order. After the Pay Commission's report has been accepted by the Government and after fixing a minimum salary of Rs. 75 or 80 or something like that, the demand is made in the supplementary demands here for a salary of Rs. 30-½-35, Rs. 35-1-50, etc., for the lowest grade employees. Since Parliament and the Government have already accepted a minimum pay of Rs. 80 or so, they have to put in here only the minimum salary.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): At what page?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: At several pages. The pay of daftries is put as Rs. 35-1-50; peons, Rs. 30-½-35; watchmen, Rs. 30-½-35; sweepers, Rs. 30-½-35, and so on. This occurs in almost all these supplementary demands. My objection is, after the Government and Parliament have accepted the minimum scale recommended by the Pay Commission.....

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Minister is not here. The Deputy Minister also is going out.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: ....here, the minimum scale is being provided as Rs. 30-½-35 only.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: That is the point I also raised.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is a point to be replied to by the Finance Minister. Neither the Finance Minister nor his deputy are present.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): I am here.

Mr. Chairman: We are dealing with the supplementary demands. What the hon. Member referred to is a different matter. We need not take notice of the discrepancy, because, as the hon. Member himself says, the Pay Commission's recommendations have been accepted by the Government. Nevertheless, the demand is there. The hon. Minister will explain it, if there is any doubt in the minds of hon. Members.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: This Parliament has approved the grant of a minimum pay to the Central Government-employees, namely, Rs. 80. But is this Parliament going to approve again the grant of Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 only? How can the two things be reconsiled?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister will reply later. Let us hear her then.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He should be made to reply just now.

Mr. Chairman: He will certainly reply.

Shri A. K. Sen: He will certainly reply.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Unless the point of order is decided, how can the business of the House proceed now?

Mr. Chairman: I am sorry, it cannot be a point of order.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a point on merit.

Mr. Chairman: If it is a doubt which the hon. Member entertains, it is a matter to be replied to by the hon. Finance Minister.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो अनुदानों की पूरक मांगें रखी गई हैं, मैं उनके बारे में केवल दो विषयों की ओर सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। पहले विधि मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो हिन्दू धर्मस्व आयोग यानी हिन्दू रेलीजस एनडाउमेंट्स कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया है, इसका मैं स्वागत और अभिनन्दन करता हूं, लेकिन इस के संबंध में मुझे तीन निवेदन करने हैं।

पहला निवेदन तो यह है कि यह आयोग यानी कमीशन बहुत देरी के बाद नियुक्त किया गया है। वैसे तो सुधारक हिन्दू जनता के द्वारा अपनी धर्मदाय संस्थाओं, मन्दिरों और मठों आदि के प्रबन्ध के संबंध में सुधार करने के लिये कई पीढ़ियों से आवाज उठाई जाती रही है, लेकिन जब से हमारा देश स्वाधीन हुआ है, तब से इस संबंध में काफी संगठित प्रयत्न किया गया है। जहां तक मुझे याद है, इस सदन में २६ सितम्बर, १९५५ को एक प्रश्न नियोजन मंत्री, मिनिस्टर आफ प्लानिंग से पूछा गया था कि आया इस संबंध में कुछ

विचार किया जा रहा है । उस समय उन्होंने उत्तर दिया था कि योजना आयोग, यानी प्लानिंग कमीशन, इस बारे में विचार कर रहा है कि किस तरह इन संस्थाओं के प्रबंध में सुधार किया जाये और किस प्रकार से उनकी इनकम, आय को देश के विकास कार्यों में लगाया जाये । पांच वर्षों के बाद जाकर यह आयोग नियुक्त किया गया है, एक तो मेरी शिकायत यह है । दूसरी शिकायत यह है कि जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, आयोग का काम बहुत ही धीमी चाल से चल रहा है । इसके बारे में बताया गया है कि ३० सितम्बर, १९६० को यह आयोग अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगा । लेकिन अभी जब दूसरे बिल, विधेयक के बारे में राज्य सभा में चर्चा चल रही थी, तो माननीय विधि मंत्री ने स्वयं कहा था कि वह बिल इस लिये लाया जा रहा है कि इस कमीशन को अपनी रिपोर्ट देने में शायद दो साल तक लग जायें । मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय विधि मंत्री जी स्पष्ट करेंगे कि आया उन्होंने ये शब्द राज्य सभा में कहे या नहीं और उनका क्या अनुमान है कि यह कमीशन कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देगा । मैं उनसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह प्रश्न बहुत दिनों से उलझा पड़ा है, इस वजह से बहुत नई नई समस्यायें पैदा हो रही हैं, जटिलतायें आ रही हैं और इस लिये कमीशन से यह अनुरोध किया जाये कि वह दो साल का लम्बा समय न ले, अगर वह ३० सितम्बर तक रिपोर्ट न दे सके, तो जल्दी से जल्दी देने का प्रयत्न करे ।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, जनता ने आंदोलन मचाया हुआ है कि इन संस्थाओं में सुधार किया जाये । संसद् के दोनों सदनों में बहुत वर्षों से इस बारे में प्रश्न हुए हैं और इस विषय को कई बार उठाया गया है और अब यह कमीशन बिठाया गया है, जो लगभग दो वर्ष में अपनी रिपोर्ट देगा । इस बीच में जो हिन्दू धर्मदाय संस्थायें हैं, अगर उनकी सम्पत्ति का दुरुपयोग होता है, उसका वारा-न्यारा होता है, तो जिम्मेदारी किस की है ? विधि मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि जब से यह चर्चा देश में चली है, तब से इन मठों-मन्दिरों की जायदाद को समाप्त करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश में मथुरा के द्वारिकाधीश का उदाहरण स्पष्ट है । इसी लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पिछले दिनों एक विधेयक वहां की विधान सभा में पेश किया था । जिसका हिन्दी नाम हमारे विधि मंत्री को शायद समझने में कठिनाई हो, और वह है "उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दू सार्वजनिक धार्मिक संस्था सम्पत्ति अपव्यय निवारण (अस्थायी अधिकार) विधेयक, १९६० ।" इसका मतलब यह है कि इस बीच में उन सम्पतियों का दुरुपयोग न हो, इसके लिये टेम्पोरेरी पावर्ज वहां की गवर्नमेंट लेना चाहती है । इसके उद्देश्यों और कारणों में स्वयं यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट की ओर से कहा गया है कि बहुत से नीति-विहीन व्यक्ति इन संस्थाओं की अचल और चल सम्पत्तियों का हस्तांतरण और प्रतिष्ठापन करते जा रहे हैं, यानी ट्रांस्फर एंड मारगेज उन का करते जा रहे हैं । विधि मंत्री से मेरी निवेदन है कि कमीशन बहुत समय लगा रहा है और अगर वह जल्दी से जल्दी रिपोर्ट दे भी देता है तो जब तक वह रिपोर्ट आती है, उस रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने में, उसके अनुसार कदम उठाने में एक आध साल तो लगेगा ही, राज्य सरकारों से परामर्श करना पड़ेगा, यानी दो तीन वर्ष का समय लगने वाला है, इस बीच में उन मठों और मन्दिरों की जायदादों का क्या होगा । अगर उन का वारा-न्यारा हो जाता है, तो इसके लिये कोई न कोई व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये । मैं विधि मंत्री से नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि या तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसे आदेश देने चाहिये, या इस तरह का विधेयक लाना चाहिये कि कम से कम कोई अस्थायी व्यवस्था की जा सके और टेम्पोरेरी पावर्ज को अपने हाथ में लेकर ऐसी बातों को रोका जा सके, या उन्हें राज्य सरकारों को ऐसा परामर्श देना चाहिये कि जिस तरह उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बीच की अवधि के लिये विधेयक बनाया है, अन्य राज्य सर-

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

कारें भी इसी तरह की कोई व्यवस्था करें, ताकि जब तक कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट देता है और उस पर अमल होता है, तब तक ये जायदादें समाप्त न हो जायें।

इसके बाद मुझे जिस विषय पर निवेदन करना है, वह है बार्डर रोड डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड, जिस के बारे में बहुत से सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं। मैं शासन को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि आखिर सुबह का भूला भटका शाम को तो घर पहुंचा, इस लिए कि जबसे देश स्वाधीन हुआ है, मुझ सरीखे बहुत से सदस्य उत्तर दिशा की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते रहे हैं कि उधर से देश को खतरा है।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : आधी रात को पहुंचा है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : आधी रात तो मैं नहीं कहता। अभी तो....

एक माननीय सदस्य : सवेरा है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : ...थोड़ा सा अंधेरा हुआ है। अभी भी अगर हमारी सरकार सचेत हो जाये, तो मैं समझता हूं की कोई ज्यादा बिगड़ा नहीं है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत वर्षों से देश के हितैषी लोग इस संसद् के अन्दर और बाहर इस बात के लिए जोर देते रहे हैं, अनुरोध करते रहे हैं और प्रार्थना करते रहे हैं कि हमारी उत्तरी सीमा की ओर नजर डाली जाये। वहां सब से बड़ी समस्या यातायात की है, और परिवहन की है। अतः उस के बारे में सुधार किया जाये। पर आज जब कि चीन की सेनाएं हमारे दरवाजे पर खड़ी खटखटा रही हैं, तब जा कर हमारी समझ में यह बात आई है और इस की नई व्यवस्था की जा रही है। हिन्दी में एक कहावत है कि आग लगे खोदे कुआं, यानी घर में जब आग लग गई, उस के बाद कुंआ खोदने की सोची जा रही है, पहिले कुंआ खोदा जायेगा, तब पानी निकाला जायेगा, और तब आग बुझेगी। पता नहीं, कब तक ये सड़कें बनतीं हैं। मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम कागजों पर तो बहुत सी बातें कर रहे हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे जो मेजर-जनरल साहब इस बारे में नियुक्त किए गए हैं, वह बड़ी जवांमर्दी और मुस्तैदी के साथ यह काम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, काम करने का जो मौसम है, वह करीब-करीब बीत गया है। मेरी इस बारे में दो शिकायतें हैं एक तो यह कि हमारी सरकार शायद लद्दाख और नेफा के इलाके को ही ज्यादा महत्व देती है। बहुत अच्छा है, वहां वास्तव में बहुत बड़े क्षेत्रफल और बहुत बड़े इलाके का सवाल है। वहां ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए, लेकिन जो और हमारी इतनी हजारों मील की सीमा पड़ी हुई है, उस के बारे में भी हम को किसी प्रकार से लापरवाह नहीं होना चाहिए, या हमें उस ओर से ध्यान नहीं मोड़ना चाहिए।

हमारे यहां पहाड़ों में, खास कर के चोदह पंद्रह हजार फीट की ऊंचाई के जितने पहाड़ हैं, वहां काम करने का मौसम केवल जून से ले कर सितम्बर तक होता है। इधर अगस्त में हम बातें कर रहे हैं। और होते होते सितम्बर में इस बारे में काम होगा, कोई कार्रवाई होगी, कोई कदम उठाए जायेंगे, तब तक बर्फ पड़ जायेगी और कुछ काम नहीं हो पायेगा। मैं माननीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से और जो इस नई व्यवस्था के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, उन से यह अनरोध करना चाहता हूं

कि जितना भी इस सीजन में काम कर सकते हैं, वह सितम्बर अक्तूबर तक पूरा कर लिया जाये ; इस लिए हम को इस बारे में कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

एक और स्पष्टीकरण मैं चाहता हूं। ये ग्रान्ट्स जो रखी गई हैं, ये ट्रांस्पोर्ट एंड कम्यूनिकेशन्ज़ मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत रखी गई हैं और पिछले दिनों सदन में जो प्रश्न पूछे गए, उन का जवाब रक्षा मंत्री की ओर से दिया गया और आज भी मैं देख रहा हूं कि परिवहन और संचार मंत्रालय के मंत्री महोदय गायब हैं, हांलांकि उन के खाते से यह रुपया दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन यह तो जवाब नहीं देंगे और माननीय रक्षा मंत्री महोदय उन की ओर से जवाब देंगे। हो सकता है कि इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे मंत्रि-मंडल ने कोई विशेष प्रकार का निर्णय लिया हो कि सुविधा के लिए जो यह रकम पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपए की खर्च की जा रही है और जो बोर्ड बनाया गया है, उस के लिए ट्रांस्पोर्ट एंड कम्यूनिकेशन्ज़ मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत रुपया रखा जाये, लेकिन जिम्मेदारी जो होगी, वह रक्षा मंत्रालय की होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो तीन बातें कहनी हैं ?

एक तो यह है कि इस में घोषित किया गया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से जो विशेष व्यवस्था की जा रही है, जो नया आरगनाइजेशन सैट अप किया जा रहा है और जो सी०पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० की मशीनरी है और जो राज्य सरकारों की मशीनरी है, उन सब को समन्वित कर के, एकत्रीकरण कर के, को-आर्डिनेट कर के यह काम किया जायेगा। लेकिन मैं देख रहा हूं कि बोर्ड का जो संगठन किया गया है, उस में राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि नहीं हैं। आखिर राज्य सरकारों से जब केन्द्रीय सरकार को काम लेना है, तो उन से परामर्श किया गया है या नहीं इस बारे में हम को नहीं बताया गया है। फिर उन इलाकों के प्रतिनिधियों ने आखिर क्या अपराध किया है, जो उन का सहयोग नहीं लिया जा रहा है और उन से परामर्श नहीं किया जा रहा है। वहां के जो संसद्-सदस्य हैं, या एम०एल०ए० हैं, उन को भी तो कभी मौका मिलना चाहिए कि वे अपनी राय दे सकें। मेरा यह अनुरोध है कि कोई न कोई ऐसी मशीनरी होनी चाहिए कि मोटे तौर से डिस्ट्रिक्ट लैवल पर, स्टेट लैवल पर और केन्द्र में उन से परामर्श किया जा सके। मैं यह जानता हूं कि ये सामरिक महत्व की बातें हैं और उस में हम बहुत डीटेल्ज़ में नहीं जा सकते हैं, लेकिन कुछ न कुछ मोटा खाका तो वहां के संसद्-सदस्यों के सामने और एम० एल० एज़० के सामने रखा जाना चाहिए कि उन के इलाके में क्या क्या काम होने वाला है और उस के लिए जनता का सहयोग किस तरह से लिया जा सकता है।

मुझे इस सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन यह भी करना है कि हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने कुछ क्षेत्रों को और पंजाब में भी लाहौल, स्पीती के इलाके को टैक्निकली बार्डर एरियाज़ घोषित किया है। यह कोई न्यायपूर्ण मालूम नहीं होता कि बार्डर एरिया में चालीस पचास मील की पट्टी को ही पूर्व से पश्चिम तक ही शामिल किया जाये। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री हेमराज ने फ़रमाया कि मनाली से जो सड़क लाहौल स्पीती को जाती है, जब तक नीचे की सड़क की मरम्मत नहीं होगी, जब तक वह अच्छी हालत में नहीं होगी, तब तक कन यं और दूसरा सामान ऊपर कैसे जायेगा। इसलिए सारे इलाके को हमें एक नजर से देखना पड़ेगा और ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी कि सड़कों की जड़ जहां से प्रारम्भ होती है, वहां से ले कर अन्त तक व्यवस्था की जाये। इसीलिए मैं खास तौर से यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं। मान लीजिए कि आप मेरे इलाके नीति और माना के लिए जाना चाहते हैं, जो कि पश्चिमी तिब्बत के व्यापार के बहुत बड़े हमारे दर्रे हैं, तो हमें हरिद्वार से प्रारम्भ करना पड़ेगा,

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

हरिद्वारा से जोशीमठ जो सड़क जाती है, उस की हालत आज यह है कि—आज सुबह ही मुझे वहां की रिपोर्ट मिली है—नीती घाटी में जाना मुश्किल हो गया है, और बरसात के कारण रास्ता बहुत खराब है। तब पहले की बनी हुई सड़कों को ही हम अच्छी तरह से सम्भाल नहीं पा रहे और हम आशा कर रहे हैं कि आकाश में जा कर हम नई सड़कें बनायेंगे। यह कहां तक न्यायसंगत है?

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो मशीनरी बनाई जा रही है, वह समूची सड़कों की देखभाल करे और उन की जिम्मेदारी उस पर होनी चाहिए। मेरे मित्र श्री हेमराज ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि उन को राष्ट्रीय जनमार्ग घोषित कर दिया जाये, उन को नेशनल हाईवे बना दिया जाये। मैं इस टेक्निकल विवाद में नहीं पड़ूंगा कि उन को राष्ट्रीय जनमार्ग बनाया जाये या नहीं, यह तो हमारी पुरानी मांग चली आ रही है कि उन्हें अवश्य बनाया जाये, लेकिन असली आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो नई मशीनरी बनाई गई है, उसके हाथ में सारी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। जहां से पहाड़ प्रारम्भ होते हैं जहां से नदियों का उदगम प्रारम्भ होता है, वहां, से लेकर सीमा तक की जितनी सड़कें हैं, वहां वे सब सड़कें बार्डर रोड डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड के अन्तर्गत होनी चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आप का और सदन का विशेष समय नहीं लूंगा। मैं रक्षा मंत्री महोदय और केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि इन सड़कों का जो विकास किया जा रहा है, उस से इन इलाकों की जनता को बहुत बड़ी आशायें हो गई हैं। जब से नए जिलों का निर्माण इन इलाकों में किया गया है, तब से नई-नई आशाओं का जन्म हुआ है और मुझे आशा और विश्वास है कि हम केवल नई-नई आशायें पैदा कर के ही अपने कर्तव्य को समाप्त नहीं समझेंगे, बल्कि जितनी तेजी के साथ काम कर सकते हैं, करेंगे। हम ने बहुत सा समय खो दिया है अनावश्यक बातों में, या संकोच में आ कर, या मित्रता के धोखे में, लेकिन अब समय खोने का नहीं है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस बारे में तुरन्त व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

इस में बताया गया है कि साढ़े तेरह करोड़ रुपयों की ग्रान्ट्स और चाहिए और डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया पहले से था, जो हो गया पंद्रह करोड़, लेकिन इस बारे में कोई डीटेल नहीं दी गई है कि कहां यह रुपया खर्च होगा। शायद सरकार की ओर से यह कहा जाये कि ये सामरिक महत्व की सड़कें हैं, इस लिए हम उन के बारे में विस्तृत विवरण नहीं देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन एक बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि १० करोड़ रुपए, तो ए-२ के हैड में रखे गए हैं और साढ़े तीन करोड़ बी-२ के हैड में रखे गए हैं। क्या दो तरह की अलग-अलग सड़कें बनेंगी, या कुछ भेद होगा? यह भेद क्यों किया गया है? साढ़े तेरह करोड़ रुपए की मांग की गई है, जिस में दस करोड़ रुपए एक हैड में और साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपए दूसरे में रखे गए हैं। यह विभाजन क्यों किया गया है? अगर इस बारे में कुछ विवरण दिया जाये, तो अच्छा हो। अगर अधिक नहीं, तो मोटे अन्दाज से यह बताया जा सकता है कि लद्दाख में इतनी, लाहौल और स्पीती में इतनी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में इतनी और उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती जिलों में इतनी सड़कें बन रहीं हैं। इस तरह का एक मोटा नक्शा सदन के सामने रखना चाहिए। आखिर हम इस प्रकार का ब्लैंक चैक तो नहीं दे सकते कि जैसे चाहे यह रुपया खर्च कर दिया जाये। हम लोगों की भी कोई जिम्मेदारी है। हम लोगों का भी, जो कि उन इलाकों से संसद् सदस्य हैं, कुछ उत्तरदायित्व है। इस नजरिये से मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस बारे में कुछ प्रकाश डालने की कृपा करें।

अन्त में यह जो डिमांड्स रखी गई हैं, मैं उन का स्वागत करता हूं और समर्थन करता हूं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में इतनी तेजी से काम होगा कि अगले वर्ष जब हम बजट में मिलेंगे, तो हम देखेंगे कि हमारे सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बहुत बड़ा विकास हो चुका है।

Shri A. K. Sen: If I have followed the course of the debate correctly, there has not been really any opposition to the Demand from our Ministry, though there have been suggestions for action, so far as religious endowments are concerned and so far as the Law Institute is concerned.

Hon. Members will bear in mind that the Religious Endowments Commission has been set up with renowned scholars and experts in the field and it will not be proper to make any suggestions to them, excepting by way of evidence or materials which they should take into consideration. Nothing will be more injurious for the purpose of the Commission than any dictation, earlier from the Government or Parliament. Let it not appear to anyone, far less to those who are going to be affected by their recommendations, that there has been any dictation whatsoever as to what they should do or should not do, either from Parliament or from the Government. It has been our endeavour to set up an impartial body of experts to go into the whole matter and to make a report which will be helpful not only for the country as a whole but also for those who are directly concerned in the administration of religious trusts. We have included well known men, men in whom public have confidence, men who are really willing to undertake the necessary labour and trouble for coming out with their recommendations, which would be helpful to all concerned. It is agreed that it is an extremely important task and that all the necessary funds should be found for that reason.

So far as the Law Institute is concerned, it will be recollected that it has been the unanimous demand on the floor of this House, and also on the floor of the other House, that the Government should encourage original works of research on legal subjects. The Law Institute was set up under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice of India, and having a governing body which is completely independent of the Government, I conceive that no proper research can really be carried out unless the Institute or the body entrusted with this work can function as an autonomous body. We do not want departments of the Government to carry on research, nor do we want them to be entrusted with any research which is constantly guided by the Government. No better person could be chosen for the chairmanship of this Institute than the Chief Justice of India, and all the legal experts in the country are associated with it. The subjects they have undertaken for the moment are administrative procedure, judicial review, delegated legislation, fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution, inter-State movement of comodity and so on. They have already published certain works of research which have earned good comments from outside and also from within the country. I have gone through those reports myself and I am particularly glad to say that those reports have been helpful and they have been of a very thorough character.

Now, so far as other questions are concerned, namely, matters raised by Shri Sadhan Gupta, the question of international law raised by Shri Bharucha, those are matters which, I have no doubt, they will undertake, after the more urgent work which they have now undertaken are exhausted. We cannot go on putting our fingers on every subject simultaneously, unless we have vast staff and organisation which could be employed on every conceivable branch of law.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

So far as some of the matters mentioned by Shri Sadhan Gupta are concerned, they have found a place in the publications of the Indian Law Institute, especially in their journals, and these are connected with fundamental rights, equal protection of laws, rights of equality, question of freedom of speech, section 125A of the Indian Penal Code and also the question of testimonial compulsion, either documentary or foreign. These are matters which have been discussed in the journals of the Law Institute from time to time, the subjects on which fundamental researches are going on. And I conceive that it will take some more time to finish all the research necessary on those subjects, and I have no doubt that the authorities entrusted with the administration of the Law Institute will no doubt select other topics of interest to the country as time goes on.

It will be unnecessary and it will be absolutely unwise to direct the Law Institute as to on what subjects they should undertake research, especially when the Institute is under the chairmanship of a distinguished person as the Chief Justice of India, nor do we desire to issue any such directions from the Government. And I am sure the Parliament will not want me to express any such desire of control or guidance on behalf of the Government, so far as the Law Institute is concerned.

I am very glad to say that the Institute has made a mark. This is the third year for the Institute and they have already come up with proper plans for having a building of their own. At the present moment, they are housed in a very small place, originally made available by the Supreme Court of India. I hope the building will come up very soon. And the amount asked for is very very modest, having regard to the needs of the Institute. I, therefore, appeal that the House should have no hesitation in accepting our demands.

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : सभापति महोदय, पूरक अनुदानों की जो मांगें पेश की गई हैं, उनमें से मैं ८३ और ११२, इन दो अनुदानों पर बोलना चाहता हूं। पहली बात मैं उत्तरी सीमा के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। वहां पर सड़कें बनाने के लिए १३ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये के अनुदान की मांग की गई है। मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितनी जल्दी और जितनी तेजी से इस काम को किया जाना चाहिये था, सम्भवत: उतनी जल्दी और उतनी तेजी से सरकार अब भी नहीं करना चाहती है। पहली बात तो यह है कि १३ करोड़ ५० लाख रूपये के अनुदान की जो मांग की गई है वह वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए तथा हमारी उत्तरी सीमा जो कि ढाई हजार मील लम्बी है, उसकी लम्बाई को देखते हुए, थोड़ी है। वहां पर तो हमें सड़कों का जाल सा बिछा देना है। हम जानते हैं कि आज हमारी उत्तरी सीमा को खतरा पैदा हो गया है और उस खतरे को देखते हुए, मैं समझता हूं कि इस मद में ज्यादा रुपये की मांग की जानी चाहिये थी।

इसके बारे में हमारी सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जा सकता है कि चूंकि इस वर्ष बहुत कम समय सड़कें बनाने के लिए हमारे पास है, इस वास्ते अधिक रुपये की मांग पेश नहीं की गई है। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि जून से सितम्बर तक ही वहां पर सड़कें बन सकती हैं, दूसरे समय में वहां हिमपात हो जाता है, अधिक जाड़ा हो जाता है और काम नहीं हो सकता है। हो सकता है कि इसी कारण से अधिक रुपये की मांग न की गई हो। लेकिन मैं आशा करूंगा कि इस क्षेत्र में सड़कों के विकास के लिए सरकार को जितने रुपये की आवश्यकता हो, उसको मंजूर कर लिया जाये, उसमें कभी कोई कमी करने का प्रयत्न न किया जाए।

जब मैं यह कहता हूं कि किसी प्रकार की कमी करने का प्रयत्न न किया जाए तो एक

दो बातों की तरफ भी मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। जहां तक सड़कों के निर्माण का प्रश्न है, चाहे पहाड़ी इलाके में सड़कें बनाने की बात हो या मैदानी इलाके में सड़कें बनाने की बात हो, यह आवश्यक है कि इस चीज़ की खोजबीन की जाये, इस प्रकार का रिसर्च किया जाए जिससे कि कम खर्चे में सड़कें बन सकें। हिन्दुस्तान जैसे पिछड़े हुये और निर्धन मुल्क में आज सड़कें बनाने पर जितना खर्चा हो रहा है, यदि उतना ही खर्चा होता गया तो हम सड़कों का जाल देश में नहीं बिछा सकेंगे और उत्तरी सीमा जो कि इतनी लम्बी फैली हुई है, वहां पर सड़कें जितनी जल्दी और जिस खर्चे में हम चाहते हैं बने, नहीं बन सकेंगी। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार का ध्यान खर्चे पर भी जाए और वह इस तरह का कोई तरीका निकाले जिससे कि कम खर्च में सड़कें बन सकें। आज जो खर्चा सड़कें बनाने पर होता है वह बहुत अधिक होता है और इसी गति से अगर खर्चा होता रहेगा तो सम्भवत: उतनी जल्दी हम सड़कों का विकास नहीं कर सकेंगे जितनी जल्दी आज की परिस्थितियों में विकास करने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात मैं इंटरनेशनल डिवलेपमेंट एसोसियशन की सदस्यता के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। मैं हिन्दुस्तान द्वारा इस संस्था का सदस्य बन जाने की बात का स्वागत करता हूं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ मैं एक और बात भी कहना चाहता हूं। ऐसे संगठन के बारे में, ऐसी एसोसियशन के बारे में यह नियम भी बनना चाहिये—और मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस प्रकार का नियम बनवाने पर ज़ोर दे—कि जिन मुल्कों की जितनी सामर्थ्य है कांट्रीब्यूशन देने की, जिन राष्ट्रों की जितनी सामर्थ्य है अनुदान देने की, हिस्सा देने की, उनसे उतना हिस्सा लिया जाए और दूसरे राष्ट्रों की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुये अविकसित और अर्द्ध-विकसित अवस्था को देखते हुए जितनी आवश्यकता ऐसी एसोसियशंस से रुपया वापिस लेने की, अनुदान या ऋण की शक्ल में हो, उनको उतना ही मिलना चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि इंटरनेशनल डिवलेपमेंट एसोसियेशन ने इस सिद्धान्त को पूर्ण रूप से नहीं माना है और इसीलिये यहां पर कहा गया है कि पांच साल तक सम्भवत: कोई अनुदान भी नहीं मिलेगा, ऋण ही मिल सकेगा। यदि हम दुनिया की आज की परिस्थितियों को देखें तो पता चलेगा कि एक तरफ तो पिछड़े हुए, अविकसित और अर्द्ध-विकसित मुल्क हैं और दूसरी तरफ समृद्धिशाली राष्ट्र हैं और ऐसी दशा में अगर हमने इन पिछड़े हुये मुल्कों के लिए केवल ऋण की व्यवस्था ही की तो उन पिछड़े हुए मुल्कों का जिन में हिन्दुस्तान भी एक है, विकास बहुत दिन तक नहीं हो सकेगा और दुनिया में अगर शान्ति कायम रखनी है तो उसके लिये यह आवश्यक है कि दुनिया के जितने भी पिछड़े हुये देश हैं, जितने भी अविकसित और अर्द्धविकसित देश हैं, उनका जल्दी से जल्दी विकास हो। यह विकास तभी हो सकता है जब कि हम इस तरह का नियम विश्व के पैमाने पर बनवाने का प्रयत्न करें कि जिन राष्ट्रों की जितनी क्षमता है, जितनी सामर्थ्य है ऐसी विकास एसोसियेशन में धन देने की, वे उतना ही धन दें और जिन्हें जितनी आवश्यकता है, ऋण की शक्ल में अथवा अनुदान की शक्ल में धन वापिस लेने की, उनको उतना धन मिल सके। इस समय एसोसियेशन में ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस तरह का प्रयत्न करे जिससे कि यह संस्था सच्चे अर्थों में विश्व विकास संस्था बन सके। ऐसा न हो कि पिछड़े हुये मुल्कों को अनुदान या ऋण देने में किसी राजनीतिक दावपेंच को बरता जाए और न ही कोई इस तरह का विचार हो कि फलां मुल्क ने चंकि कम धन दिया है,

[श्री ब्रजराज सिंह]

हिस्सा दिया है इसलिये उसको सहायता के रूप में अथवा अनुदान के रूप में अथवा ऋण के रूप में कम रुपया मिलेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि जब हम इस सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन करेंगे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में, विश्व के विकास कोष की संस्थापना में, तभी हम पिछड़े हुये मुल्कों की उन्नति कर सकेंगे ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि सरकार इस इंटरनेशनल डवलपमेंट एसोसिएशन को एसी शक्ल देने में समर्थ होगी जिस में इस सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन हो सकेगा ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास: सभापति महोदय, मुझे ग्रान्ट नं० १० के बारे में यह निवेदन करना है कि इस में जो मुआवजा देने के लिये रकम की मांग की गई है उस के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार के साथ कुछ नहीं बतलाया गया है। यही कहा गया है कि एक फर्म को लकड़ी का ठेका दिया गया। उस में कुछ माल था जो हमें पसन्द नहीं आया। नुकसान को उसके जिम्मे रखते हुये दूसरी फर्म से माल ले लिया गया। हमें पता नहीं है कि दूसरी फर्म से जो माल लिया गया उस में सरकार को पहली फर्म के मुकाबले कितना ज्यादा रुपया देना पड़ा। इस का जिक्र भी इस में नहीं है। उस के बाद यह है कि उस फर्म ने दावा करनां चाहा। उन्होंने आरबिट्रेशन के सुपुर्द मामले को कर दिया। आरबिट्रेशन ने ८६,३१७ रु० का मुआवजा शासन से दिलाने के लिये अपना अवार्ड दिया। तो यह केवल ६०,००० रु० की रकम नहीं है, बल्कि ८६,००० रु० के लगभग तो सरकार को पहिली फर्म को देना पड़ा। इस के अलावा उस फर्म से माल खरीदने के बाद दूसरी फर्म से जो माल खरीदा गया उस के लिये कितना ज्यादा रुपया देना पड़ा, यह भी इस में नहीं है। इसी तरह से मैं चाहूंगा कि सदन के सामने यह बात रक्खी जाये कि जो माल पहली फर्म से खरीदा गया उसके बाद जो माल दूसरी फर्म से खरीदा गया तो उस में कितनी ज्यादा लागत सरकार को देनी पड़ी। यह चीज बतलाई जाये तभी कहीं यह ठीक से मालूम हो सकेगा कि वाकई हमारा कितना नुक्शान हुआ ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस असावधानी के लिये कौन जिम्मेवार है। ८६,००० रु० तो सरकार बजाहिर दे रही है, जिस का शासन को नुक्सान उठाना पड़ा, और जो ज्यादा कीमत देनी पड़ी वह अलाहदा है। फिर जो माल पहले खरीदा गया था उस का क्या हुआ। आखिरकार वह स्वीकार करना पड़ा या कि वह वापस किया गया? क्या उसे फर्म ने वापस ले लिया? मैं समझता हूं कि वह फर्म वापस नहीं ले सकती थी और न उस ने लिया। वह माल काम में आया। जब वह माल काम में आ गया तो क्या कारण है कि उस को लेने से इनकार किया गया? इस में किस-किस की असावधानी थी और समय पर मिनिस्ट्री आफ ला से क्यों नहीं राय ले ली गई कि इस माल को लेने के लिये सरकार जिम्मेदार है या नहीं। अगर उस माल को ले कर उस का उपयोग करना पड़ा तो पहले ही सलाह ले कर उस का उपयोग किया जा सकता था। यह अगर पहले किया जाता तो हरजाने के रूप में जो इतनी बड़ी रकम देने का सवाल है, जिस की सम्भावना पूरे आंकड़े मालूम होने पर और भी ज्यादा हो सकती है, उस की जरूरत न होती और इतना नुकसान उठाने की आवश्यकता न पड़ती। इसलिये यह पता लगाना बहुत जरूरी है कि इसका जिम्मेदार कौन है। शासन ने इस की जिम्मेदारी किसी पर डालने की कोशिश की या नहीं, और अगर

कोई अफसर जिम्मेदार है तो वाकई उसके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई की गई या नहीं, यह भी देखने की जरूरत है। मुझे आशा है कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डालेंगे ।

पावर रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट की जो मांग है नं० ६५ पर, उस के बारे में मेरे मित्र प्रोफेसर शर्मा ने कहा था। इसी तरह से जो बार्डर रोड डेवेलपमेंट बोर्ड है उस के बारे में भी कहा था कि स्टाफ बहुत ज्यादा है। मैंने भी इस को देखा और मैं समझता हूं कि डाइरेक्टर्स, असिस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर्स, एक्स्ट्रा असिस्टेंट डाइरेक्टर्स, प्यून्स, दफ्तरी, जमादार पता नहीं कितना कितना स्टाफ रख दिया गया है। हमारे देश में एक ऐसी परिपाटी हो गई है कि कोई डिपार्टमेंट कायम हो, पहले चपरासी वगैरह ज्यादा चाहिये। रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट के लिये ज्यादा चपरासी क्या करेंगे ? प्यून्स क्या करेंगे ? इस में देखते हैं कि हेल्पर्स २५ हैं, प्यून्स २५ हैं। जब इस प्रथा को कोई बाहर से आने वाला देखता है तो कहता है कि दूसरे देशों में तो यून्स वगैरह देखने को भी नहीं मिलते हैं। इस लिये कभी कभी इस ओर भी देखने की जरूरत है। हमारे जो उंचे अधिकारी होते हैं उन की आदत सी पड़ी हुई है, अभी जसा संगठन चल रहा है उस में इतना स्टाफ बढ़ा दिया जाता है जिस का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। कोई भी बोर्ड कायम हो, कोई भी संस्था कायम हो, हर एक के साथ वैसी ही व्यवस्था कर दी जाती है। लेकिन हमारे मंत्रीगण को देखना चाहिये कि इस में कोई परिवर्तन होता है या नहीं। मैं ने अपनी आंखों से देखा है कि अफसरों के मकानों पर चपरासी काम करते हैं। क्या यह चलना चाहिये ? यह प्रथा बन्द होनी चाहिये। सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मकानों पर जो लोग काम करते हैं, उसे बन्द किया जाना चाहिये। तन्ख्वाह तो सरकार देती है लेकिन अफसर अपना काम करवाते हैं, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। इस चीज में देखना चाहिये कि जो स्टाफ रक्खा गया है उस में कमी हो। हमारे देश को गरीबी को मिटाना है, हमारे यहां जो योजनाय चलती हैं उनके लिये हमें पैसा नहीं मिलता है। हमें बाहर से करोड़ों रुपयों का कर्ज लेना पड़ता है और यहां पर वह पसा चपरासियों या छोटे क्लर्कों या स्टेनोग्राफर्स पर खर्च किया जाता है। हमने हिन्दू रिलिजस एन्डाऊमेंट्स कमिशन में देखा कि उस में ६ स्टेनोग्राफर्स हैं। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या सब स्टेनोग्राफर्स को एक साथ अफसर लोग डिक्टेशन लिखाया करेंगे सुबह से शाम तक ? क्या हर मेम्बर को स्टेनोग्राफर चाहिये ? अगर वे आफिस में बठते हैं तो एक आफिस में दो या तीन स्टेनोग्राफर काफी हैं। जिस को जरूरत हो वह उन को बुला कर डिक्टेशन लिखवा सकता है। इसी तरीके से मैं देखता हूं कि हर जगह स्टाफ की बहुत बड़ी संख्या है। उन की संख्या कम होनी चाहिये और इस खर्च को जितना कम किया जा सके करना चाहिये।

वाडर रोड्स के बारे में यह बोड बना, डेवेलपमेंट के लिये। इस में भी काफी बड़ा स्टाफ है और इंजीनियस है। मेरे मित्र श्री भक्त दशन ने ठीक ही कहा था कि बोड बना तो लेकिन जब यहां काश्मीर से ले कर हिमाचल प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, सिक्किम बाडर, नाथ वेस्टन फ्रंटियर एजेन्सी, बंगाल वगैरह का पूरा क्षेत्र है जो इस में आ जाता है तो बोर्ड बैठ कर क्या करेगा ? अगर यह स्थायी बोड रहा तो वह काम क्या करेगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। ज्यादा अच्छा होता कि एक कमेटी जैसी चीज होती, ऐडवाइजरी कैपेसिटी में ऐडवाइजरी बोड बनाया जाता, सेंट्रल पी० डब्ल्यु० डी० और डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट से सम्बन्धित जो लोग कंस्ट्रक्शन के जानकार ठ्ठ, वे इस में होते, साथ में के इंजीनियस भी होते, वे समय समय पर बैठ कर पालिसी तय करते, वे बिशा बतलाते

[श्री राघे लाल व्यास]

कि किस दिशा में किस तरीके से रोड्स बनानी हैं तो काम ज्यादा अच्छा होता । लेकिन एक बोड स्थायी रूप से बना रहे, बारहों महीने, जब कि पहाड़ों में कुल चार या छः महीने काम होगा, और उस पर इतना खर्च हो, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है। इस चीज पर भी विचार करना चाहिये कि रोज तो कोई रिसर्च करता नहीं रहेगा एक जगह बैठ कर कि कम से कम खर्च में जल्दी से और सहूलियत से कैसे सड़क तैयार हो सकती है । रिसर्च इन्स्टिट्यूट है, यह उस का काम है, वह भी इसे कर सकता है। उस में एक विंग ऐसा किया जा सकता है कि वह देखे कि पहाड़ों पर जो सड़कें बनाई जायें वे कम खर्च में कैसे बन सकती हैं । यह बात तो मेरी समझ में आ सकती है, लेकिन यह जो बोर्ड बना है, उस पर और विचार करने की जरूरत है, इस को रिकंसिडर करने की जरूरत है जिस में कम से कम खर्च हो ।

रोड्स के प्रोग्रेम्स के लिये जरूरी है कि वे बनें, कोई भी उस पर कम खर्च की बात नहीं करेगा । उस पर चाहे जितना खर्च हो, लेकिन यह व्यवस्था जरूर होनी चाहिये कि कम से कम खर्च में रोड्ज बनें । हमारे इतने बार्डर के लिये १५ करोड़ रु० प्रति वर्ष कोई ज्यादा नहीं होता । लेकिन सवाल यह है कि यह हमारी सुरक्षा से सम्बन्ध रखने वाली सड़कें होंगी । जब लड़ाई का समय होता है तो कंस्ट्रक्शन वर्क की जिम्मेदारी हमारी मिलिटरी और डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट की होती है। सड़कें वह बना लेते हैं, मकान वह बना लेते हैं । क्या हमारा डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट इस काम में सहयोग नहीं कर सकता ? जो हमारे इंजीनियर्स हैं, पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के जो इंजीनियर्स हैं वह सब मिल कर कंस्ट्रक्सन का बहुत कुछ खर्च बचा सकते हैं ।

यह सड़कें जो बनेंगी, उन के सम्बन्ध में मेरा यह सुझाव है कि यह भी देखा जाय कि उन सड़कों का लाभ उठाने के लिये ऐसे कितने स्थान हैं जहां पर हम आबादी को बसा सकें और उन के लिये नये रोजगार और धन्धे पैदा कर सकें । मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स ऐंड इंडस्ट्री और मिनिस्ट्री आफ फूड ऐंड ऐग्रिकल्चर को यह देखना चाहिये कि वहां पर कौन से फल ज्यादा पैदा किये जा सकते हैं, कौन सी काटेज इंडस्ट्री हो सकती है, वहां पर कौन से मिनरल रिसोर्सेज मिल सकते हैं, इस का भी सर्वे किया जाय । अगर लोगों को रोजगार दे कर हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में वहां पर उन को बसा सकें तो वह ज्यादा लाभकारी होना क्योंकि जब भी संकटकालीन स्थिति पैदा होती है तो वहां रहने वाले जो होंगे वह ज्यादा मददगार हो सकते हैं । इस के साथ ही रोड्स बनाई जाती हैं, उस ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाय ।

इन शब्दों के साथ में आपको धन्यवाद देते हुये अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Mesnon): During the debate a number of speeches have been made. The greater part relates to what is now called the Border Road Development Board. In the nature of things it should be so, because the matter is of very great importance. If I may say so, with respect, one welcomes and appreciates the spirit of the observations made in this connection. There has been support all round, and the trend of the observations is that we ought to do more and do more quickly. I have taken note of all the suggestions that have been made in this connection, and to the extent that it falls within the competence of the terms of reference of the Board we will carry it out. If the purpose for which these roads are built requires extension of those terms of reference, and if it is possible, then

Government will have to consider it at a later stage. I think, however, it is necessary, since this is the first occasion when this matter has come before the House, to set this picture in such a manner that the House understands what it is all about.

First of all, this Board does not displace or dispense with any of the existing road-building authorities or organisations in the country: that is to say, it does not take over the work of road building as such. It is not a general road-building organisation. It is an organisation for the purpose of assisting in the strategic defence of the country which is coterminous with the development of those areas. And road-building is part of it in that way. Therefore it must not be thought that wherever there are no roads, the Border Road Development Board could be commissioned to do this work. Already the Board gets requests from State Governments, suggestions from Members of Parliament and others as to how useful a particular road would be, whether it is for pilgrimage or for commerce or otherwise. All these things are worth doing. But there are existing organisations, agencies properly constituted under our Constitution for this purpose.

This Board is a statutory board, official board, it has got the status and functions of a department of the Government. It is not part of the Defence Ministry, because they are not, what may be called, defence roads in the sense that they are provided for in the Defence budget. The demand that is now before the House is for a very small amount of money compared with what would have to be spent before even the present project is completed.

Some observations were made, not necessarily critical. But perhaps it has slipped the memory of those who made the observation about not informing the House about this matter, that the first meeting of this Board was somewhere in the end of March—if I recollect, on the 29th March or so—and a few days later a paper on the composition of the Board, the terms of reference, etc. was laid on the Table of the House. Also, communiques have been issued in regard to it. It is not possible in the nature of things possible to give either cartographic, geographical or other details, or even the specifications of these roads in many areas, for security reasons.

Ths organisation consis.s of the representatives of the concerned Ministries of the Government of India—the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Defence and so on, and the Cabinet Secretary and the Foreign Secretary, because this concerns areas where we have external problems to contend with. The Board has an administrative organisation which consists, on the one hand, of the Director-General of Border Roards and the ministerial side, because after all it is a question of responsibility to Parliament and so the administration of a department, the financial aspects, all these things are taken into consideration. There has been no circumventing of constitutional procedures. There is abbreviation and rationalisation of them in order to accomplish the work as quickly as possible. So, on the Board sits, as a full member, a Financial Adviser who has, in normal circumstances, subject to the powers given to him, authority to sanction expenditure.

It is not possible to inform the House just now as to what would be the total expenditure involved. Indeed this is the proper occasion to say that the whole of this Board and the machinery through which it works is being built up pragmatically and *ad hoc*. It was not as if certain Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries and so on have been collected together in the hope of work coming afterwards. We have started with the minimum people. I think Shri D. C. Sharma referred to large numbers of people being involved in this matter. The ministerial side of it,

[Shri Krishna Menon]

including Chaprassis, is somewhere about twenty.

We are asked, why cannot the Director-General of Border Roads do the whole of the administration? If he did that, then he would not be building roads; he would be doing too much administration? The Director-General has technical administration, works, organisation, planning, policy and so on under him, and there are senior officers who we have for the time being seconded from the Army, Navy or Air Force, as the case may be. The work is executed with the least degree of upset to existing organisations. That is to say, where the State PWD or the Central PWD is available, then the Board either works through them or with them, making up the deficiencies either in regard to funds or in regard to the actual machinery, physical machinery, the plant that is required for the execution of their tasks. The Board also helps them on the policy and the planning that is required.

It is essential that these roads have to be constructed having in view the purposes for which they may have to be used. One of the latest speakers referred to the fact that it is not always necessary to build roads according to the specifications laid by the Road Congress or something. That is entirely correct. These roads are being built having in mind what weight of cargo they have to carry and also what length the vehicles would have to be turned around. So it will vary from place to place, and it will be no satisfactory answer to say that any path anywhere would do for these purposes. Equally, most of these roads being in conditions, climatic and weather conditions, where either rain or snow or temperature operates against all-weather navigability, arrangements have to be made to keep them clear for these purposes.

I am not in a position to state on the floor of the House a target date for the completion of these roads—completion meaning the present instalment of them. But it may be broadly said that they would be completed in less than a third of the pleted in less than a third of the time that is normally required for this purpose.

I am happy to state that there is comple e co-operation on the Board itself. So far as the Directorate and the Ministerial officials are concerned, it has been the experience so far, and I am sure it will continue, there is sparing of energy or enthusiasm on the part of the Officials concerned. On the Board itself are the Chiefs of two main services concerned, Army and the Air Force. On the Army side, the Chief officer concerned with construction, namely, the Quarter Master General is a full member. The Director-General of Road Construction was the Chief Construction Engineers. They have been taken over for this purpose. I am happy to say that the Secretary of the Board has the status of a Joint Secretary. He is a Finance service officer so that it would be earier and it will be possible not to cause delays by lack of understanding of procedures.

The work of this Board tends to be delayed by certain considerations. One is weather considerations. There are certain places where you cannot work during certain seasons of the year. Of course, other work goes on. The second is, non-availability of plant and machinery required for the purpose. As the House well knows, our foreign exchange position is extremely difficult. Therefore, we have tried to minimise these requirements. It might sometimes be thought that if the Burma Road was built by hand labour, why not this be built by hand labour. We have not found it possible. The terrain through which the roads go does not lend themselves to this. So modern machinery is required. One of the reasons why the State Governments have not been able in the past or the present to accomplish the task within the set time and up to quality is, of course, lack of machinery. That is the first demand that they make.

With regard to co-ordination and collaboration, as I said, on the Central Board are all these functionaries representing the various concerned Ministries. Coming to local areas, there are no representatives of the State Governments as such on the Board. This is an all-India plan concerned with the purposes that I have just mentioned. Complete co-ordination exists in the sense that wherever in a particular State or in regard to a particular road, their particular P.W.D. or any one is required, there is consultation and working together. There has already been one conference of the Chief Engineers of the various States concerned held in Delhi for discussion of the Border roads plan. From each of the States Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Assam and others, there has been no lack of co-ordination so far. But, co-ordination alone does not take the place of our being able to give them the tools that are necessary for this purpose. But, the bulk of this work—I should not say the bulk of the work,—but the great and important part of this work has to be physically done by two agencies. One: the Army Engineers, Sappers. Such units as are available at the time for this purpose have been placed under the Board. They perform operations which normally they would perform in the Army for road building purposes. They are road-builders, Engineers. A large number of bridges have to go in various places and other engineering works are required. The second aspect is the Labour force. A special labour force has been recruited for this purpose. Questions were asked whether they are local people or otherwise. There is great merit in employing local personnel, because they are accustomed to the weather conditions, and perhaps less likely to be impeded in their enthusiasm for going forward. In many of these areas, such labour is not available and I am sure the House would not ask me to labour that point as to why they are not available. All the roads are not built in developed areas. It must also be said that in these undeveloped areas, the people are also undeveloped, because they have not got enough food to eat. Therefore, it is necessary as in pre-war days to have some Labour Force which is not strictly military, but at the same time, disciplined and semi-military. That is to say, they come under proper organisation and discipline and proper conditions of service. So, in addition to Army Sappers, in addition to local labour of the State Governments, casual labour recruited for the specific purpose is being built up by the organisation which is called Ground Reserve Engineering Force, the G.R.E.F. This used to exist before war-time. Into it are recruited the younger generation of ex-servicemen, incidentally for whom this provides an outlet for work. In the hill areas, recruiting centres have been established working through Army recruiting establishments and they are coming into this.

In connection with this, an hon. Member raised the question that they are being ill-paid. I think the criticism is very legitimate. However much we pay anybody, in our country, the would still be ill-paid because our standards of life are so low. In this particular case, comment has arisen by the hon. Member quite rightly looking into the papers that have been circulated about it. They refer to the small number of people who are in the administration. That paper was printed before the Pay Commission recommendations were announced. So far as that particular staff is concerned, they will come up to the level of the Pay Commission recommendations like all other civil servants. So far as the others are concerned, that is, the Road building organisation, they are paid according to the rates which, compared to others, are considered satisfactory. The rank and file of the Ground Reserve Engineering Force would get a minimum wage of Rs. 90 a month. That is in addition to clothing, rations and anything else. Medical assistance

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is provided for them as in the Armed forces. I should say that a majority of them would be people who have already experience of discipline and team work.

We are, to a certain extent, held up by non-arrival of machinery which, even in spite of the efforts made by everyone, does ake time. A considerable part of it is being made or locally obtained. Wherever locally obtainable and if the prices are not to unreasonable, we try to get them. The Ordnance factories and other establishments try to provide a part or the whole of the machinery. The Army has been generous enough to permit allocations from their reserves to be replaced as soon as possible so that the work is not totally de'ayed.

I hink I should not conceal from the House the fact that this particular operation as well as the other major operations with which this is connec ed, namely, defence of our borders, has imposed and will continue to impose a terrific strain upon our Air strength. As you have probably read in the papers, we have recently added what must be regarded as a small addition of strength to the transport side of the Air Force. That would not anywhere near as much as touch this problem. Because, many of these p'aces, though perhaps as the crow flies are not too far away, are inaccessible. Let alone other things, taking the people, carriage of goods, necessary provisions for maintaining these persons in these places, at the present moment, can be accomplished only by the Air Force. There is a tremendous amount of machinery required for this purpose which we have to square with our present foreign exchange difficulties. So, in spite of all that, it would not be sufficient for us to give an explanation why things have been delayed. At the end of the period, we must be able to say, in spite of the difficulties, it has been accomplished. I am happy to think that in spite of weather conditions, in spite of all the circumstances that I have men ioned, with a certain re-adjustment of location of places, priorities, we have been able to put in the quantum of work hat could be more or less put in this period. But, the monsoon is a very big intervening factor in some of these areas.

Reference has been made by Shri Naushir Bharucha and others to all the things that should go wi h border roads, namely, deve'opment, agricultural research, and all kinds of things like that and also quartering of troops. Some of these things do come under Defence organisation.

15 hrs.

At the present moment these border roads are particularly concerned about opening up the areas. In the case of the Leh-Kargil Road for instance, as you read in the newspapers, although the road has been built. All that has been done is really the pilot road going through; and that road has now become sufficiently wide and serviceable for all-weather traffic. It will mean the opening up of the whole area of Ladakh. With these roads going through, developments will take place which will contribute in not a small measure to the defence of the country.

There are other areas where no one has seen a road or any wheeled equipment at any time. Those places have also to be opened up, but one of our experiences is that when you go round to these places and see them, they do not seem to be so unamenable to development as might otherwise be thought, but it requires a vast quantity of resources. The demands that are before the House now are two small items, and I must submit in all fairness that Government will have to come before the House for further grants in this direction, and at a not distant date. I am precluded from giving the mileage and the tonnage capacity of the roads, and in fact it is impossible to

say that this road will cost so many rupees per mile, because in some places it might cost more than what is regarded as conscionable, in some places it may be less, but we do hope that all in all it will be at costs which are comparable to costs that have been incurred in other places. Some of them are strategic roads, and they would have been built by the Army in any case, and I think I am right in saying that the limited strength of the sapper force that is available for this purpose must necessarily first concentrate on these areas. Equally, when steel equipment is required for bridging water tracks, they come in larger measure. Then the progress will be more rapid than otherwise. I do not think at the present moment occasion has arisen for us to explain anything away, or to offer apologies.

I personally, and on behalf of Government, welcome the many suggestions which have been made, some of which are under consideration, some of which will inspire us to greater efforts, and I am sure that those who read the proceedings of this debate will be heartened by the fact that the House not only takes interest in it, but is also fully seized of the purpose, and has put the weight of its influence behind the effort that has been made in this direction.

Certain specific questions have been asked with regard to particular roads. I cannot answer them for two reasons. In some cases it is not in the public interest to say whether those places are included or not. As for other cases, naturally we must expect a Member of Parliament in every country in the world to put forward the interests of his constituency, but it is not always possible to meet them. This would apply to areas like Manipur which, though important, would not come in the first level of priorities. We are also able to use for this purpose every local experience, and that local experience has come from the local population as well as from the local Governments. The Board does not strictly take under its purview exclusively defence personnel. No personnel that is militarily required for combatant purposes are put into these jobs, because they have other commitments. As the months go by, it will be possible, I hope, that those who have been quartered in these various areas will be living in slightly more comfortable conditions, and therefore the output will be more.

Questions are asked about the proportion of assistance that can be given to the States. Broadly speaking, this is a matter of negotiation, but it is not the intention that anything should be withheld which would defeat the purposes of road building.

I think, Mr. Chairman, these are the various points that were raised. There is no desire on my part to withhold information. Such information as is available has been laid on the Table of the House. If it is of interest to anybody, we are prepared to lay on the Table of the House or in the Library as thet case may be, the terms and conditions of service and the nature of this organisation, but we would not like either to over-publicise this or under-rate the importance of this matter. Very often, some of the items of border road building are seen in the newspapers, and they are probably the least important of them.

I once again express the appreciation of Government for the generous response this effort has had from all sides of the House.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir. The Demand for Supplementary Grants is like a Bill, because it is as good as an Act of Parliament when passed, and therefore every word of it is in the same position as the words of a Bill.

My difficulty arises from the fact that Demand No. 83 is put under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Parliament passes this

[Shri Tyagi]

Demand, because, as the hon. Minister has appreciated, the whole House agrees with it. There is no objection taken, and in fact, the House has expressed in so many words that the Demand is rather belated. The House would any day pass it, and it is a welcome Demand too. But then the difficulty arises this way. If the House agrees with this Demand under the Transport Ministry, how does the hon. Defence Minister come in? I want to know whether he is holding another man's baby, or whether this will be under the administrative control of the Defence Ministry?

Shri Krishna Menon: This Board, as I said, is set up by Government, and its position is that of a government department under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of this Board and the Defence Minister the Deputy Chairman, with the staff I mentioned. For budgetary purposes it comes under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The Transport Ministry will give us the money.

Shri Tyagi: So, in fact it will be under the administrative control of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Then it is not possible for Parliament to agree to this Demand, because we cannot compromise with our own ways of passing Acts. If Government does something in a circuitous manner, Parliament cannot agree with it. We have been accustomed in this House to pass grants for various Ministries, for items which directly under their administrative control. If this Board is under the administrative control of the Defence Ministry, let it be clearly stated. Then it must come under Defence Ministry and not under the other Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid there is no point of order in this. Any Minister can represent any other Minister.

Shri Tyagi: That is not the point. The question that I am raising is this, that we are passing this Demand under the heading of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. So, I want a clarification whether this Board will be under the administrative control of the Defence Ministry or not. Unless it is under the adminis'rative control of the particular Ministry under which the Demand is shown, it will be wrong for us to pass it. The straightforward method would be for this Demand to come under the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Krishna Menon: I may explain that this Board has the status of a Government Department in the Ministry of Transport and Communications. If the Transport Minister has no objection to either the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister functioning on it and is satisfied, I cannot see how any one can object to it.

Shri Tyagi: Shall I take it that for all questions pertaining to this Board, the Minister of Transport and Communications will be responsible to Parliament. If that is so, it is all right.

Mr. Chairman It does not follow.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Most of the members of the Board are military officers. Will the Ministry of Transport and Communications have any disciplinary control over them? Why should this not have come under the Defence Ministry? At page 11 of the booklet on Supplementary Demands, we find that the names are all of military officers. Therefore, the Ministry of Transport and Communications should have no control over the military officers. So, we suggest that the hon. Minister should have come forward with a Demand straight under the Ministry of Defence and not under the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Dr. Melkote: May I say that, as Shri Tyagi has pointed out, when the Demands are brought forward before

the House for sanction, they should come in a particular form This has deviated from the usual practice, and, therefore, it is not correct.

Mr. Chairman: It has come in a particular form; and it is under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. It is under the Roads Wing, though the roads relate to the borders.

Dr. Melkote: The point is whether the Ministry of Transport and Communications will be utilising these funds under the Demand of that Ministry or the Defence Ministry?

Shri Tyagi Will the Defence Minister be responsible for answering our questions pertaining to this Demand, or the Minister of Transport and Communications?

Mr. Chairman The hon. Member has heard the Defence Minister, and I do not think any further doubt arises.

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid it is irregular.

Mr. Chairman: Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): May I just have five minutes?

Mr. Chairman: I am afraid the time is up. The Speaker has said that this should be concluded by 3.15 P.M. We have already exceeded the time. I am sorry.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): I am grateful to the Members for generally supporting these Supplementary Demands for Grants. Some hon. Members have raised certain objections and have asked for certain clarification of some of these Demands, and I would try to answer them to the best of my capacity.

The first point which was raised by Shri Warior,—in respect of which he has also tabled a cut motion—and a few others was concerning Demand No. 112. He has raised some objections about the voting procedure adopted in the International Development Association. Some time back, we had a detailed discussion about this International Development Association, and most of these points were taken up and discussed at that time. I do not know how the hon. Member was not satisfied at that time. He has again raised those very points in the course of this discussion also.

I would like to mention that the relevant provision in the Articles of Agreement of the Association is that:

> "Each original member shall, in respect of its initial subscription, have 500 votes plus one additional vote for each $5,000 of its initial subscription. Subscriptions other than initial subscriptions of original members shall carry voting rights as the Board of Governors shall determine pursuant to the provisions of Article II, Section 1(b) or Article III, Section 1(b) and (c) as the case may be.".

The voting rights, as will be seen from the above provision have been based on the World Bank pattern, of which this body is going to be a subsidiary body. In the Bank also, there is one vote for each share plus 250 for each member. This gives some weightage to small shareholders which is as it should be. On the same basis, in the International Development Association also, each member will have one vote for each $5,000 of its subscription plus 500 votes. The formula of giving one vote for each $1,00,000 (as in the case of the Bank) would have given more weightage to the big shareholders, naturally. Of course, I would not say that this present pattern gives completely equal rights to all the member-countries, but in the case of financial institutions like the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association, it cannot appropriately be suggested that one-

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

member-one-vote principle should be applied irrespective of the individual member's subscription to the capital. India would certainly like the differences in voting rights to be further narrowed down, but it is not a question of what we would like the pattern of voting rights to be, but what would be a reasonable formula which will be agreeable to all the other members, and which will satisfy the organisation as such.

As you know, India has been one of the founder-members of the World Bank organisation, namely the fifth member. So also, in this Association too, India is one of the leading members of this organisation, and the responsibilities that we have been sharing and holding in the World Bank will be passed over to this organisation.

None of the members of the Bank has individually a majority. There is no danger, therefore, that any single country will dictate terms in the policy matters, relating to the Bank; the same is true also of this recently-founded development association, because even the combined strength of the two largest shareholders of the Bank, namely the U.S. and U.K. commands only 43 per cent of the total votes. If we take into account the combination of 17 industrialised countries, whose entire subscription to the International Development Association is payable in U.S. dollars (as against only 10 per cent. of others in dollars and the balance in their own currencies)—India is also one of the members, and India has to pay 10 per cent. of her contribution in dollars, and the balance of 90 per cent. of her contributions has to be paid by her in Indian rupees—we find that the voting rights of these 17 industrialised countries whose shares of subscription come to 76 per cent. will have voting rights to the extent of only 69 per cent. So, we see that the smaller shareholders of this organisation are in a better position, or I would not say, in a better position, but in a more advantageous position.

There was another point which was raised by some hon. Members opposite, and that was regarding the delay which sometimes occurs in regard to these foreign loans. As you know, Sir, these foreign loans are intended for financing specific Plan projects, such as the IBRD loans, loans from the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, U.S.A. etc. They are also scheduled for import of Capital Goods and also for imports for maintenance of the general economy.

As regards the proper and speedy utilisation of such loans, Government attach the greatest importance to this. With many of these loans, such as the loans from the I.B.R.D., U.K. and Germany, the progress of utilisation has been quite satisfactory, and we have no apprehension in regard to that. In the case of certain other loans, however, it is only after the loan has been negotiated for specific purposes that tenders can be invited and orders placed and deliveries obtained. Since the reimbursements from the loans cannot be claimed before the payments stage, there is sometimes delay in furnishing necessary documentation and utilisation of the loans. Even in cases where there is only a single supplier of equipment as in the case of credit agreements with certain East European countries, the drawing up of the reports, placing of orders and manufacture and delivery of plants and equipment take quite some time. The delays, if any, in the utilisation of the loans are, therefore, unavoidable in the existing circumstances, to a certain extent.

There is another fact to which I would like to draw the attention of hon. Members, and that is that there is quite an amount of spill-over of these loans negotiated during the Second Plan into the Third Plan period. One reason for the carry-over is that in the case of loans tied to projects, such as the project for developing exports of iron ore to Japan, the Koyna hydro-electric and

the Calcutta and Madras Port Development projects, the projects themselves will have to be carried over to the Third Plan period. In the case of some of these loans, the tying of the purchases out of the credits, in some cases, to the lending countries, also contributes to a little delay. For example, if we have some agreement whereby we have to purchase our capital goods from those countries from which we have received our credit, these delays are a little bit unavoidable. But we are trying our best to reduce these delays as far as possible.

Another point has been raised by the hon. Member in regard to India's position in the World Bank and the International Development Association. A full-dress debate took place the other day in the House on this matter and I think enough reasons were given indicating our position and strength and the value of the International Bank and also the I.D.A. to all under-developed countries including India. The House knows that our position in the Bank is 5th so far as shareholding and voting strength are concerned. I would not like to take up the time of the House in analysing that. But I would mention that India has received assistance by way of loans from the International Bank to the extent of Rs. 315 crores, an amount which is larger than that any other country has so far received. So the criticism that by being a member of the World Bank or the I.D.A. we have not been the gainer does not seem to be very reasonable. It may be said that the major portion of the loans given by the Bank in the earlier years went for the European reconstruction programme, but as years have passed by, more and more concentration has come to Asian countries, and the majority percentage of loans has shifted to Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Therefore, this criticism does not seem to be very valid, that we have not been a gainer. Single-handed, we have been the biggest beneficiary of this assistance programme.

So far as the I.D.A. is concerned, I think we are going to be a gainer much more. The initial advantage that we are going to get from this Association is that their loans will carry a low rate of interest. Some hon. Members have sometimes raised objection on the ground of the rate of interest being very high. The rates of interest charged by the World Bank have been very reasonable in comparison with the rates of interest charged on foreign credits we have obtained from other agencies or countries. Therefore, we cannot say that only in the case of the World Bank the rates of interest are high. But the International Development Association was specifically created for the purpose of giving credits to under-developed countries on more flexible terms, on lower rates of interest, so that those countries which could not afford to pay a high rate of interest would be given benefit out of the fund available to the I.D.A.

Then again, the time-limit for repayment is longer in the case of the I.D.A. loans than in the case of the World Bank loans. The World Bank terms for repayment are 10 to 25 years whereas the period of repayment of I.D.A. loans is 30 to 40 years. Another advantage is that I.D.A. loans can be repaid either wholly or partly in rupees, depending upon the terms of the agreement.

Another point raised by hon. Members was in regard to Demand No. 65. Some hon. Members said that there has been delay in the establishment of the Power Research Institute at Bangalore. The House perhaps knows that the delay was quite unavoidable.

Shri Kalika Singh: The point regarding the International Development Association is that under article 5 of the agreement, the I.D.A. as a juridical personality has been allowed to advance loans to a political division in India, to any public or private entity, to any public or international

[Shri Kalika Singh]

or regional organisation or to any body in India, without reference to the Government of India. Do we agree to that? This provision is not there in the case of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This matter was hotly debated even in England on the 29th March, 1960. They objected to this portion of the agreement there also. Therefore, this is a very important matter which should be considered and clarified.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No international agency can advance loan to any particular entity without getting the advice of the Government of the country concerned. They cannot really advance loan just in the dark. They have to maintain their prestige and the prestige of the member country. They have certainly to take the blessings of the Government concerned. Therefore, I do not think that possibility is ever going to arise so far as advance of loan in this country is concerned.

Secondly, the taking of the loan is our responsibility. If we want to take a loan for a particular project, the terms and conditions of that particular project will guide the features of the loan. Therefore, we cannot really say in a general or vague way that loans will not be advanced to any private parties or to the public sector. We have got many loans from the World Bank for the public sector; some loans have also gone to the private sector, and Government have not discouraged such loans. In future also, if Government think that a particular loan is very reasonable and it should be given to a private party or private sector, I do not see any reason why Government should close the door against it.

Shri Kalika Singh: My objection was concerning the giving of loan to a polltical sub-division of the country.

Mr. Chairman: Let the hon. Minister proceed without interruption.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As I was saying in respect of Demand No. 65, Members were of the view that this Institute should have been established much earlier. Nobody doubts the feelings or anxiety of Members on this score. But the very nature of this venture was new and experimental because we had no information or statistical basis in regard to the establishment of a Power Research Institute. Therefore, the Government thought it necessary to have a Committee which would look into the details of the project and submit their report. The Committee submitted their report in September 1956, stressing the urgent need for undertaking an effective programme of research in this field in the context of the large expansion of power supply facilities as well as the growing volume of electrical equipment manufactured inside the country. They specifically recommended the setting up of a Power Research Institute at Bangalore and a switch gear development and testing laboratory at Bhopal. Government have already taken steps to open these two divisions. The first one which is going to be located at Bangalore will be concerned with high voltage engineering, general electrical engineering, mechanical engineering and hydraulic engineering, problems which are directly connected with the respective fields of the power supply industry, and the equipment of manufacturing industries. The second division of this research organisation is to be located at Bhopal. It will be a high-power laboratory for Development and testing of switch gear and also for research on applied problems connected with high current phenomena.

The laboratory at Bangalore is intended to be built at a site near the existing power engineering laboratory of the Indian Institute of Science, because the knowledge at the disposal of the Indian Institute of Science will be readily available to this Institute.

The history of this is that after the preliminary details of the scheme were drawn up, the assistance of the U.N. Special Fund, was sought in 1958. The capital cost of the scheme was estimated at Rs. 420 lakhs for both the divisions. The estimated cost of the Bangalore unit was Rs. 220 lakhs with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 150 lakhs; the cost of the Bhopal unit was estimated at Rs. 200 lakhs, the foreign exchange component being Rs. 150 lakhs. The U.N. Special Fund has, however, agreed to assist us to a limited extent only, that is, Rs. 92 lakhs in foreign currency spread over a period of four years. Of this the share of the Bangalore unit will be approximately Rs. 19 lakhs and that of the Bhopal unit is going to be Rs. 73 lakhs, towards the cost of imported equipment, foreign experts and training of Indian engineers abroad. The counterpart expenditure of the Government of India for the scheme is estimated at Rs. 99 lakhs, of which Rs. 52 lakhs is the cost for the Bangalore unit and the balance Rs. 47 lakhs for the Bhopal unit.

The scheme outlined above has been incorporated in the form of a plan of operation entered into with U.N.E.S.C.O: which has been appointed as the executive agency on behalf of the U.N. Special Fund. I am sure Members do realise the importance of this Institute and they have a very commendable appreciation of the work that will be done by this Institute.

But some hon. Members raised obection about lop-sided or top-heavy administration. They quoted the notes on Supplementary Demands saying that there are too many directors and no research chemists. I have got information from the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power. He tells me that these very directors will be actually in charge of research and investigation. So, whether they are given the name of research students or chemists or directors, it does not matter. The thing that matters is the work; and if they are the people who take full responsibility for doing the investigation and making the research, studying all the prospects etc., then I do not think the House could have any objection about the names of those persons—directors or assistant directors or chemists or any other thing.

One other point was raised about the Sikkim Mining Corporation. As the House is aware the Sikkim Mining Corporation has been established with a view to exploit the mineral resources of Sikkim. As the House is aware, this is a joint venture of the Government of India and the Sikkim Darbar, set up for the exploitation of the mineral deposits in Sikkim. The authorised capital of the Corporation is Rs. 100 lakhs, divided into one lakh paid-up shares of Rs. 100 each, of which 49,000 shares will be held by the Government of India and 51,000 shares by the Sikkim Durbar or its nominee. The Government of India also propose to advance loans to the Durbar to the extent of shares subscribed by it, but not beyond the limit of 51 per cent. of the shareholding.

The initial capital requirement of the Corporation is Rs. 23·56 lakhs, the immediate requirement being Rs. 10 lakhs of which Rs. 4·90 lakhs had to be provided by the Government of India as their share. This money is required for spending on the acquisition of land, on the payment of compensation, obtaining a mining lease, payment of salaries and allowances etc.

There was no time for bringing this Demand in the original Budget Demands and, therefore, Government has come with a Supplementary Demand to give that money as part of their share capital.

So far as the project is concerned, I think, hon. Members have appreciated the venture which the Government of India has taken with the Government of Sikkim. I hope very

fruitful results will come out of this joint venture because as everybody's knowledge goes, Sikkim is very rich in mineral resources like copper and zinc for which there is acute scarcity in this country. If we can get this amount of copper and zinc utilised or exploited from these sources, I think, many of our headaches will go because we, at present, depend heavily on our imports for copper and zinc. This is one of our biggest liabilities for the industrialisation of this country and much of this liability will be reduced if we can make a success of this Corporation.

With these words, I once again thank the hon. Members of this House for giving full support to these Supplementary Demands. I request the House to pass these Demands.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I am sorry the hon. Deputy Minister has not replied my point about the minimum salaries of Rs. 30 provided in some projects. The House is already aware that we are going to sanction a minimum salary of Rs. 80. Will these servants be governed by this Budget or will they be governed by the scales recommended by the Pay Commission and approved by the House? The hon. Minister has not replied that point.

Shri Tyagi: The scale of pay, as the Minister has said, is not going to be the same as he is getting passed here in this House. A change has to be effected. It is very essential in my opinion, that whatever changes have to be effected ought to be effected now and although it has been printed in this Demand it should be corrected before it is passed. There is no loss of prestige in bringing up your documents up to date.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member himself has replied this question. I need not clarify any further.

Shri Tyagi: How can we pass a wrong thing when we definitely know that this scale is not going to be given. We are asked to pass such things. This is the Parliament of India and importance should be attached to whatever we pass here.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Are you going to have people on a pay of Rs. 30?

Mr. Chairman: Parliament passes this Demand and not these items. The total Demand No. 65 will be passed.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, may I just intervene? I think my hon. friends Shri Mahavir Tyagi and Shri Sinhasan Singh have raised a pertinent point. We have already debated this problem in the past. There was a Pay Commission, and a debate on it. Parliament agreed to have a policy on minimum wages. Here none of these services seem to be old services. The Pay Commission relates to the old service. But when it comes to the matter of minimum wages, everything is perspective. Here the Minister expects us to swallow what we have done in the past and accept something that is abominable, Rs. 30. I think the Treasury Benches are expecting too much of this House. I think that is the point which Shri Mahavir Tyagi had raised. This is something where the Treasury Benches are going back on their own assurance to the country. Much has happened since then. We should like to have a clarification. I think my hon. friend, Shri Tyagi is quite correct. He wants to know where he stands.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I also point out that it is not enough to say that what the House sanctions is the Supplementary Demand as a whole that has been mentioned, because that Supplementary Demand is based on the scales mentioned in the Note. If, instead of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 you make it Rs. 80, twice the Supplementary Grant would

be required. Therefore, it is not a correct explanation, so far as Government is concerned, to say that the House only votes the Demand and not the details. The total of the extra Demand asked for is based upon those details. Afterwards the Government has no right to alter it. It is permissible for the Government, so far as the sub-heads of the Budget are concerned—this is part of the Budget now—to transfer from one primary unit to another or from one sub-head to another. All that they can do is to transfer the block grant under a sub-head to another. But they cannot alter the scale if they once tell us that on this basis they have asked for a particular amount. Therefore, I submit that there is a great deal in the point which has been raised.

But a probable explanation may be given this way, that the Pay Commission's recommendations related to the existing services and there is no mention whatever in clear terms that so far as any future new services are concerned these particular scales must also apply. No such thing is mentioned there. But, if it is accepted that it applies also to future services then the Demand would have to be pronounced as out of order.

Shri Krishna Menon: These are old pay scales and there is the dearness allowance on top of it.

Shri Tyagi: May I know one thing? Just as my friend said, the total Demand is based on these printed figures. If you give any higher rate, will you not need any increment in the total Demand? Or, have you got some reserved pockets from which you can pay this additional sum? You cannot. The Ministers come with their proposals before Parliament for these Demands based on these calculations alone. So, if higher rates are to be given, then, the total will have also to be increased unless they have got some other reserves here and there.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The House is already aware that this is just a token Demand and it is also written on page 5 here:

> "The total expenditure on the the Institute during the current financial year is estimated at Rs.1,77,000. As formal sanction for the scheme had not been issued upto the time of framing the Budget, no provision could be included in the original Budget. It will, however, be possible to meet this expenditure from anticipated saving within the Grant and a token grant of Rs. 1,000 only is, therefore, being asked for."

So, this is just a token Demand for which this Ministry has come before Parliament and if we have saved that much money I am sure that the House will appreciate that we would not come before the House for another demand.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: There is no such thing in item 83. There is no such token demand there. It is a new thing.

Mr. Chairman: Shall I put all cut motions together?

Shri Sinhasan Singh: I have submitted these points for your consideration.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister has replied and I think there is nothing further to clarify.

Shri Tyagi: My suggestion is this. Let them correct the clerical errors and let them bring forward an exact picture of these things before the House tomorrow or the day after. We have discussed it. Voting along is needed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: These new pay scales have been accepted but they have not yet been implemented. This thing will arise when it is being implemented. Then only these points will arise.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I think in all fairness to the Ministry of Finance, I feel I should say a few words about a false understading that has been created.

Mr. Chairman: The Minister has replied.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There has been a misunderstanding in this House. I do not want to call it a point of order and if I say it is a point of order, you have to give me an opportunity. By not raising a point of order, I still do the same job. I think a false impression has been created because the Minister of Defence spoke on a subject-matter of the Ministry of Transport and Communications. I think it is very clear that it is the Minister and the Ministry of Transport and Communications who are responsible to us for whatever goes right or wrong....

An Hon. Member: That is administrative control.

Shri Jaipal Singh: We are voting the demands for the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

Shri Tyagi: It is not that.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The heading is there. We are getting confused just because sometimes the hon. Defence Minister becomes the External Affairs Ministry, sometimes the Prime Minister and now almost the Minister of Transport and Communications. But the technical point is that we are voting for the Ministry of Transport and Communications. If some other Minister relies and pokes his nose into it, it does not affect the technical position.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What is your ruling, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: There is no point of order; I have already ruled it out ....(*Interruptions*). The vote will be taken on the Demands as they are. I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 65, 70A, 83, 112, 129 and 133."

The motion was adopted.

CENTRAL EXCISES (CONVERSION TO METRIC UNITS) BILL

Mr. Chairman: The House will now proceed with the next item on the Order Paper.

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): On behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend certain laws relating to duties of excise for the purpose of introducing metric units in such laws, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, the Parliament enacted a legislation in 1956, namely, the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956 for adopting the Metric System in the country within a period of 10 years. The provisions of that Act have already been brought into force in many parts of the country and in some of the major industries like cotton and jute textiles, cement, general engineering products and chemicals. As a further step towards its full implementation, it is now proposed to adopt that system for the purposes of the levy and collection of Central Excise duties. Any delay in this matter will cause inconvenience to the major industries which have adopted or are going to switch over shortly to the metric system of weights and measures.

In respect of a majority of items liable to Central Excise duty in accordance with the first schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, the units of assessment are now expressed in the foot-pound system and the rates of duties, in terms of the old coinage. It has, therefore, become necessary to amend the relevant Acts so as to adopt metric units of assessment for all commodities subjects to Central Excise duty, expressing at the same time, all the specific rates in terms of decimal coinage.

Though the bulk of the Central Excise duties is levied under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, some of these duties are also levied under other Acts, such as the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, and the Mineral Oils (Additional Duties of Excise and Customs) Act, 1958. As the duties levied under these Acts are collected by the Central Excise Department along with the main excise levy, it is considered necessary simultaneously, to amend all these Acts through a single Bill.

In the process of conversion it is not practicable in many cases to adopt the exact equivalents of the existing units and rates in the metric system since this would result in odd figures, including fractions and decimals which would cause considerable inconvenience both to the public as well as to the Administration. Some rounding off resulting in marginal variations in the incidence of duty, was thus inescapable.

As far as possible, an attempt has been made to round off the rates as converted in terms of metric units, to the nearest naya paisa or half naya paisa. In certain cases, however, a slight deviation from the above principles has had to be made in order to avoid larger variations in revenue or to maintain the present inter-relationship between the rates of duties of different varieties of the same commodity. For similar reasons, it has been found necessary in some cases to propose bigger units for assessment.

At present, petroleum products are assessed to duty at the natural temperature. The present procedure leads to elaborate calculations for correcting the variations in volume on account of temperature differences. To eliminate these, it has been proposed to adopt the internationally accepted standard temperature of 15 degrees centigrade for the assessment of light petroleum products.

This opportunity is also being taken to re-arrange the commodities in the Central Excise Tariff on a more rational basis. The arrangement adopted in the Indian Trade Classification has been taken as a guide for this purpose. It is further proposed to delete the exemption that is now provided in the tariff schedule itself, in regard to certain small scale units producing matches, paints and varnishes and woollen fabrics. The existing concessions to small scale units will, however, be continued by issue of suitable notifications. This practice is already being followed in respect of many other items, and it introduces an element of elasticity enabling changes to be more readily made to adjust to changing circumstances, within of course, the ceilings provided in the statute itself.

As the House is aware, in the case of certain commodities the effective rates of duty are now prescribed by notifications. With the coming into force of the measure now before it those notifications would also be suitably amended.

The refixation of the rates of duties in the manner indicated above would necessarily result in small lowering of estimated yields in the case of a few commodities and slight increases in the case of others. I can assure the House, however, that care has been taken to ensure that such variations are kept to the barest minimum.

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

According to our calculations there will be no change at all in the incidence in regard to 19 of the items included in the Scheduled I of this Bill while in respect of all the others slight variations would have taken place. As a result of these operations there will be a net expected addition in the yield from 11 items amounting to Rs. 27·35 lakhs per annum. *Per contra* there would be a diminution to the extent of Rs. 13:87 lakhs in regard to 9 other commodities covered by the Schedule. The total net effect, therefore, so far basic excise duties are concerned in a full financial year, would amount to an estimated gain of Rs. 13·48 lakhs. Similarly, there would be small variations, *minus* Rs. 8·25 lakhs for a whole year in respect of additional Excise Duties (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, and *plus* Rs. 11 lakhs in regard to handloom cess. The cumulative effect of all these taken together, would be an estimated addition of the order of Rs. 16 lakhs for a whole financial year which, when compared to the total revenue estimate under Union Excise Duties for the current year at Rs. 383 crores, is insignificant indeed.

In all these circumstances, Sir, it is my earnest hope that the House will have no hesitation in accepting the proposals contained in this Bill.

With these words, Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill further to amend certain laws relating to duties of excise for the purpose of introducing metric units in such laws, be taken into consideration."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a necessary measure and, therefore, I am quite sure that the House will agree with the hon. Minister to accept this Bill without any opposition. The rounding off of rates, no doubt, is indispensable, but I only want to point out one thing, that we have to see that it is not done to the detriment of the interest of the assessee. The hon. Minister said that the additional Government revenue will only be to the extent of Rs. 16 lakhs, and he said that it is a very insignificant sum in relation to the total revenue that we get to the tune of about Rs. 300 crores.

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: Near about Rs. 400 crores.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Yes, nearly Rs. 400 crores. The only point that I want to stress is this. No doubt, we are shifting to the metric system, but the tragedy is that the metric system has not yet been properly made known to the common people. As a result of that, it is our apprehension that although the revenue to the Government will be to the tune of only Rs. 16 lakhs this change over to the metric system will have some repercussion in the retail market because the common man today really has no idea about the system of measurement. As a result of this new system being introduced with the resultant rounding off it is apprehended that the public will have to pay something more than what they are usually paying. For example, here it is said that the rate of duty on kerosene will be "Twenty-six rupees and eighty naye paise per kilo-litre at fifteen degrees of Centigrade thermometer." Just now the hon. Minister said that it was a normal temperature. What is this "15 degrees of Centigrade thermometer"? What is this "kilo-litre"? If he is told that as a result of these changes there has been an increase of two naye paise or one anna per unit the ordinary man will not know because neither he has got any idea about a kilo-litre nor about 15 degrees Centigrade thermometer. No doubt, we welcome this measure, but there is a possibility of the ordinary men being charged more.

Therefore, Sir, I would like that these particular changes should be properly displayed in the market

places. Also, the relation of the new measurements to the existing measurements should also be put up in the regional languages at all shops so that the ordinary people may know exactly what is the change that has been made and they may not be duped because of the change that has been made and the knowledge that they do not possess about it.

It is good that we are shifting over to the metric system, and we should take all possible measures to change over to it as soon as possible. But I am afraid, as I have been saying, taking advantage of all these terms and terminology which have been used here, and taking advantage of the lack of knowledge of the common man, there is every possibility that the retail dealers will take more from the people and the prices of commodities will show a further rise.

Therefore, I would like the Government to take the steps that I have already suggested. I would also like the Government to warn the retailers that no advantage should be taken of this opportunity to raise the prices of commodities because of the rounding off involved in this change over to the metric system.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we welcome this measure. At the same time, Sir, we find that in the arithmetic books prescribed for the lower classes in schools rupees, annas, pies and the old weights and measures are mentioned. When even in the school books for lower classes these have not been changed, how can we change them in the market places. Therefore, my suggestion is, even if this generation cannot be educated in respect of this metric system at least we should see that the next generation is educated in this metric system.

Shri Mohammed Imam (Chitaldrug): Mr. Chairman, Sir this metric system was adopted a few years ago when annas and pies were replaced by naye paise. This small naya paisa, by this time, has become a meaningless symbol. I do not know how many naye paise have been lost and how much loss has been incurred by the public. When the new coins were introduced there was much confusion in the country. To a large extent the people in our country are uneducated. They were accustomed to a system of currency which existed for centuries and when the sudden switch over was made they felt rather perplexed and it created a good deal of hardship in their private dealings. It created a lot of confusion in the market. Advantage was taken, I think, by unscrupulous persons—even now that advantage is being taken by them—and the poor illiterate people have invariably become victims of their imagination. That is because there is no proper education. Secondly, they were accustomed to a term which was in vogue for a very long time.

16 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Secondly, Sir, the opportunity of this transition from the old currency to the new currency was availed of by the Government to levy backdoor methods of taxation. As we all know, the rates of levy and the rates of taxation were increased while converting annas and pies to naye paise. I may mention one instance in this connection. Formerly, postal cover cost only two annas. On the occasion of the conversion into naye paise, the price was raised to 15 naye paise; in other words, we have had to pay three naye paise more for every cover compared to what we were paying before. Similarly, with regard to other articles, this occasion was availed of and the rates were enhanced. This is our apprehension. This occasion of converting the weights and measures may be availed of by the Government to increase the rates of excise duty. Personally, I do not know what is the advantage and benefit derived by the public and the country at large by the switch over to a system which is new from a change of the system which by tradition and usage existed from a very long time.

Mr. Speaker: The Bill seems only to be a consequential thing.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am just pointing out the difficulties and dangers of such a switch over.

Mr. Speaker: A change to naye paise has been accepted. The Act has been passed and the people's minds have been adjusted in terms of naye paise and the rest.

Shri Mohammed Imam: I am not going into that. As far as the terms to be used are concerned, strange terms are going to be introduced and that will cause difficulties to the rural population. Till now we have been thinking in terms of maunds, seers and chataks. Now we are going to introduce quintals, kilograms and other things. What I say is, in order to enable the ordinary man to understand these things,—the man who is not conversant with these new names —proper Indian terms or regional terms must be introduced.

I may mention one instance in this connection. For four gallons of kerosene, we are paying a certain amount as excise duty. The term "gallon" was a very familiar term. For four seers of tobacco or beedies, we were paying a certain amount as tax. Now, we are going to replace these terms by entirely new terms. with which the people, the masses in the country, are entirely unfamiliar. I think 99 per cent of the people or at least 95 per cent of the people do not know what a quintal is or what a kilogram or kilolitre is. In the first place, we have to educate the public. As has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar, I think, because of the ignorance of the people so far as these terms are concerned and because of their ability to understand the new system, many people may take advantage of this occasion and exploit the poor masses.

Last time, the Minister said that by this change over and switch over to the new system of currency, Government would stand to gain only about Rs. 13 lakhs. That has to be seen. But, personally I feel that as a result of this switch over and change of currency, the people will have to pay more taxes and they will be taxed more.

Thirdly, it has been pointed out....

Mr. Speaker: How long is the hon. Member likely to take?

Shri Mohammed Imam: Another ten minutes.

Mr. Speaker: What about the Minister?

Dr. B. Gopala Reddi: I may also take ten minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I would also like to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Then this will stand over. The hon. Member will continue his speech the next day.

16.06 hrs.

MOTION *RE*: OIL POLICY

Shri P. G. Deb (Angul): I beg to move:

> "That this House takes note of the oil policy of the Government of India with special reference to the import of crude oil from abroad."

I am thankful to you for allowing my motion to be discussed. While moving this, I wish to draw the attention of this august House to the queer policy of the Government of India in regard to the principles on which stands their oil policy today. On the one hand, it is seen that serious blunders have been committed at the implementation stage, and on the other I think the people have begun to realise the follies of the Government which have done damage to the nation's economy to a very great extent. In fact, in the current year, no event has attracted so much public attention and controversy as the problem of our oil drama, the tackling

of which is urgently required to save our foreign exchange for the third Plan.

This House is quite aware of the fact that recently the Soviet Union had offered to sell crude oil to India at prices much lower than the world market price. To get this benefit, the Government of India approached the three refineries in the private sector to process this crude oil coming from Russia.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may look into his notes, but as far as possible, speak *ex tempore*.

Shri P. G. Deb: Yes, Sir. The three foreign companies, namely, Standard Vacuum, Caltext and Burmah-Shell, have refused to accept this offer at the cost of the consumers of this country. It has given a rude shock to all, and has therefore, focussed the attention of the public on the agreements so signed between the Government of India and the foreign oil companies who are responsible for setting up these refineries in the private sector.

Let me be frank in saying that during the negotiation stage, of settling these agreements, the Government gave their clear evidence as to how they lack business know-how and bargaining skill. It may be that due to sheer enthusiasm to bring up these oil refineries, the Government of India have lost all their vision of a long term view. For that, they have failed to have proper safeguards in the agreements, which could have been easily fixed up on equity basis.

Let me also tell this august House that broadly speaking the agreements of all these three refineries are more or less identical. But what is most important for us to know is the specific clause in the agreement which governs the purchase of crude oil by our refineries in the private sector. I shall, therefore, read out the assurances given by the Government to Stanvac Oil Company. In clause 6, sub-para 3(a) of the agreement, it is said as follows:

> "Purchase of crude oil at world market prices prevailing at the time and place of shipment with freedom of choice as to source of supply. The crude oil will, most likely, originate from the Persian Gulf area."

It goes on to say:

> "and the producing operation can be carried out under conditions considered economically satisfactory to SVOC."

Then, it goes on to say:

> ".... its own production in India and its then existing contract commitments, will attempt to contract for the purchase of such crude oil."

If I may say so, the Government of India was absolutely myopic in tackling the matter. If I may say so also, the Government of India is to be totally blamed today because they could not visualise, in the first place, the scarcity of foreign exchange that was to follow and for which necessary stipulation was essential in the agreements either in the form of barter arrangements, or in the type of payments to meet the obligations in terms of non-convertible rupees.

Secondly, the Government had entirely ignored the fact that there was possibility of having some other source of oil supply through import, at prices much lower than those prevalent in the Persian Gulf area. Therefore, the necessity of a guarantee clause was essential, so that the supply of crude oil to the refineries would have been met at fair price. 'Fair price' is most important. If such type of commitments had been made, it could have easily prevented the foreign companies today from throwing out the Russian offer.

[Shri P. G. Deb]

Then again, it may surprise the Members that even the principle of reciprocity has been sacrificed in regard to the right of making changes in the agreements concerned. Again I quote from the agreement with the Stanvac. Clause 20 reads thus:

> "Assurance that in the event of any other refinery producing similar products from imported crude oil being granted terms generally more favourable than those granted to this refinery, those terms will be made applicable to this refinery."

Thus, it will be seen that all this means, the refineries in question will always continue to have their every economic advantage, whereas similar advantage to India or to the consumers at large will depend on the sweet-will of these companies. So Sir, this is what the situation is. The result has been that the foreign oil companies have always dictated their terms and are still dictating as has been proved to the hilt in the current oil episode which is on afloat.

Then again, the hon. Minister for Oil while replying to a recent question on the 11th August, 1960, has pointed out that the Government of India do not propose to take any unilateral step in the matter of revision of the agreements. In actual fact, it is not that they do not propose to take steps, but they cannot take steps. Government is forced to keep quiet, because of their commitments in writing. But surely that does not prevent the Government of India to use other methods to go ahead with their desire. Further, the hon. Minister has told this House that there was a possibility of purchasing Russian crude oil. He then disclosed later that it was not necessary at this stage to purchase crude oil and gave his reasons for it.

Therefore, the whole matter seems to me very funny. I would also like the hon. Minister to tell us whether the decision to drop the proposal was a Cabinet decision or an act of his own thought. All this the House is entitled to know. Let me make it clear that I do not wish to impute any motives, but surely a clarification is wanting. Otherwise, there is bound to be repercussions of a serious nature amongst the Members of Parliament. Therefore, I wish to emphasise that when this 'oilism' is very important for the nation as a whole, it would have been proper and just if our Sovereign Parliament had been taken into confidence at the time of licensing the refineries in the private sector.

I come to another aspect. As I have said earlier, the nation is faced with the shortage of foreign exchange resources, and that day is today. Statistics show that our sterling balance now stands at about Rs. 145 crores. Whereas the total foreign exchange spent on import of petroleum and petroleun products in May, 1959 was to the tune of Rs. 3½ crores, in May, 1960 it was over Rs. 7 crores.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): On account of crude oil?

Shri P. G. Deb: Yes, Sir. Now, the position in the third Five Year Plan may still be worse with the requirements of heavy foreign exchange. As such, it is a clear picture that the balance of payments is not going to improve. Rather, it is getting worse. Therefore, it is necessary that any offer of trade in rupee account from any quarters should always be accepted to give relief to our planners in regard to foreign exchange resources. Also, let it not be forgotten that due to our foreign policy of dynamic neutrality at present, India is in a very good position and can make best of economy bargains, to cope with her Five Year Plans.

Therefore, in view of what I have said, it will thus be seen that there is no alternative for the Government except to use the methods of indirect pressure and persuasion and along

with that, above all, economic competition with these private oil companies in order to come out from the present position of great disadvantage. I have no intention to go any further with the *post mortem* of the past. Nor do I wish to cry over spilt milk. But scrutiny of facts was necessary and I have done it in order to appreciate the need of a national oil policy in future.

Sir, to put it bluntly, having burnt our boats to some extent through commitments, it is now necessary that we have a clear conception of our future oil policy so that our present position of disadvantage does not continue for a long time as it is now. Therefore, the question arises, what should be our principle on which we should base our approach to the petroleum industry? The answer is, how best to protect the Indian consumers through a fair deal of control on petroleum and petroleum products only. Sir, let us not feel jubilant on the report in the newspapers of August 27, 1960 that Burmah Shell and Stanvac have further reduced the prices of crude oil. I would like to submit in all humility that most of these foreign companies are really integrated units and have their favourable arrangements for their supply of crude oil. They are, in fact, great monopolists, rather a combined monopoly, if I may use the word. Therefore, I am of the opinion that this tendency must be checked, and can only be checked through a certain amount of reorientation of our oil policy.

I would recall that more emphasis should be given for establishment of refineries in the public sector. We have today Nunmati and Barauni refineries in the public sector but, as laid down in the draft Third Five Year Plan, the expected production from these refineries is not going to meet our requirements. That means, the country will fall short of a huge deficit in respect of most of the petroleum products. Further, as per the figures given in the draft, the total estimated production of all petroleum products would be about 7,050 tons, while the deficit in terms of requirements by 1965 would stand at 3,350 tons. Thus, it is evident, that half of our petroleum products shall have to be met through imports from foreign countries. Sir, this is indeed not a happy picture. I may point out that when we look into the future, we are just guided by the consumers' interest, the cry of the socialistic pattern of society, and therefore, it is all the more necessary, that the oil refineries in the public sector should be augmented without wasteful arguments and further delays.

Sir, judged from this important consideration, our Government should expand the refineries and set up more ambitious programmes. At the same time, the oil companies in the private sector should be made to realise the advantage they have gained all these years through their agreements. Therefore, Sir, I tend to believe that there is no reason why the oil companies in the private sector should not import crude oil for our refineries on competitive world rates. This is a simple business commonsense, and whatever may be our ideological affinity with the oil producing countries of the West or the East, we should not disregard commercial considerations.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would like to tell the House what is being pointed out by some people outside. It is said that Russia has made a trade offensive, by her offer of cheap crude oil to India and, as such, is bent upon spoiling the traditional trade of the Western powers. That may be correct. But, the point is, normal business considerations demand that we should be able to strike a better bargain in regard to the prices of crude oil and other petroleum productions. Sir, I have tried to put up a realistic picture of the whole matter and it is left to the House and the Government to decide over the issue.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri P. G. Deb: I require a few more minutes.

Mr. Speaker: No more minutes please. I have given him 20 minutes.

Shri P. G. Deb: I require a little more time.

Mr. Speaker: The total time allotted for this is only two hours. If the hon. Member, even though he may be the mover himself, takes more than twenty minutes, what can I do?

Shri P. G. Deb: I require only two minutes more.

Mr. Speaker: Ten hon. Members have given their names. Anyhow, I will give him one more minute.

Shri P. G. Deb: In summing up my remarks, I would thus suggest to the Government that the following measures should be adopted to overcome all difficulties in future. There should be an oil policy committee of Parliament, with, of course, some outside experts, to go into the whole matter and make suitable recommendations regarding the petroleum products of our country. I wish to end up by saying that it is high time the three foreign refineries in the private sector in India rise to the occasion, or else a stigma would be found to mean in any way the public likes.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the oil policy of the Government of India with special reference to the import of crude oil from abroad."

There is a notice of an amendment by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla. Is he moving it?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): Yes.

Mr. Speaker: All right. The time limit on speeches will be ten minutes.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The oil policy which the Government have followed and which has been pursued is almost the only logical course that our nation could take in its best interest, and I must congratulate the hon. Minister for giving us his dynamic leadership in this field. Our economic freedom, in spite of our achievements in other fields, would have remained severely restricted if we were not able to develop a promising national oil industry in our own country. However, we are still in the initial stages of development in this all important industry and extreme care is necessary so that the foundations of this industry are well and truly laid.

In the beginning lots of mistakes have been committed, and they have been quite costly. But I hope the Government have learnt a lesson from those steps and those mistakes will not be repeated in the future. The Naharkatiya oil was firmly established by 1953 but all these seven years, for one reason or another, we have failed to take advantage of this oil. The oil from Naharkatiya will be refined in Barauni and Gauhati to the tune of 2·75 million tons which is a substantial quantity, which could have saved us Rs. 25,30,00,000 in foreign exchange every year. For some reason or other, the Government could not come to terms with the Assam Oil Company. There might have been some legal difficulties, but, whatever they are we are aware of the failure of our Government to come to grips with the situation or problem, which has resulted in a severe loss all these seven years. If we allow two years for the construction of refineries and pipe line and all that, we should have had the Naharkatiya oil in our consumption centres for these five years. Pakistan discovered Sui gas at about the same time. Now they were able to utilize the Sui gas in two years and they have constructed a pipeline to Karachi, and another pipeline to Multan is almost ready.

Though we discovered our oil at that time, we have not been able to do that.

I am very sorry to say that looking at the Third Plan I get the impression that our planners have not very seriously taken to this question of oil production. The four private oil refineries that are at present operating are refining 5·5 million tons of oil annually.

The public sector refineries will refine 2·8 million tons of crude oil annually bringing the total refining capacity in our country to 8·3 million tons. Another one million tons' capacity refinery will be established in Cambay region contingent upon the Cambay oil. All this will total up to 9·3 million tons, whereas it is estimated that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period we shall require 14 million tons of crude oil. That means that we shall have a big deficit of 4·7 million tons in our refining capacity.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Where from did you get the figure of 14 million tons?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): 14 million tons is too much.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I have taken this from the text of the broadcast talk which Shri Sahni gave from the All India Radio. It is not mentioned in the Draft Outline of the Third Five Year Plan. Shri Sahni, Joint Secretary, said in that talk that it is estimated that our requirements will go up to 14 million tons at the end of the Third Plan period.

This means that if our industrial growth achieves the growth that is required, we shall have to import 4½ million tons of finished petroleum products because we do not have any refining capacity in our own country. That would, of course, mean a tremendous strain on our foreign exchange resources. If this tremendous strain is to be avoided, we must do two major things. First of all the basic thing is to try to find the necessary oil in our own country. To undertake an exploration job which will be looking after this huge deficit between our production and consumption will probably take Rs. 800 crores or Rs. 900 crores. That is obviously out of the question.

The second alternative that is open to us is to try and fill this gap of refining capacity in our own country so that we are required to import only crude oil and not refined petroleum products. It will mean a substantial saving in foreign exchange. I am sure the foreign exchange that will be saved in importing crude oil in place of refined petroleum products will pay for the establishment of additional refineries which I am pleading for establishment in our country.

According to the economic trends at present in the world oil refineries are now located in the main consumption centres. So whatever refineries we might establish today would be very handy and very useful, in case we strike oil in our own country because it will save the time lag between discovery and refining of oil. As soon as we get the necessary oil discoveries in our own country we can stop importing crude oil from abroad and use those refineries for refining our own oil. These refineries, because they have to be located in the main consumption centres, can easily be located in South India, in Madras or in Cochin or in places like that which are far away from the present refineries. However if these advantages have to be fully derived, I am of the firm opinion that these refineries must be located in the public sector only, because according to the present policy that our Government is following there is no other course that is open. Even if we do not have enough funds to do it we should try to find the funds from the friendly countries. There is a very important passage in the Draft Outline of the Third Five

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Year Plan which, while discussing mineral oil says on page 215 that—

> "....the additional funds required for developing production and for refining capacity and pipelines will be provided in accordance with the requirements as assessed from time to time."

This clearly indicates that the Planning Commission recognises the importance of refining capacity, but since we do not have our own indigenous oil they have not provided for any fixed allotment for the establishment of refineries. But I request the hon. Minister to take this matter up again with the Planning Commission for allotment of sufficient funds so that during the Third Plan period we establish oil refineries which will refine crude oil that we might have to import to meet our requirements.

As the Second Plan was the plan of steel, this Third Plan must be the plan for oil, because in my opinion oil is no less important for industrial growth than steel. We should not be faced with the prospect of regretting later on, as we regretted now that we did not establish a steel plant in the First Plan, that we did not establish enough refining capacity in our country and we lost so much of foreign exchange by that. I hope the hon. Minister will keep this in view and accept my plea.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: (Firozabad): What is the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: He has not formally moved the amendment.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I move:

> That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—
>
> "and approves of the said policy". (1)

Mr. Speaker: Both the motion and the amendment are now before the House. Shri Damani.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): May I submit that the amendment is out of order? If Shri P. G. Deb had put in the words "takes into consideration" in his motion, the amendment would be in order. But he has used the words "takes note of" and so the amendment is out of order.

Mr. Speaker: There is a change now. Formerly the words "takes into consideration" were in vogue in our country, but the use of the words "takes note of" is the practice or the form that is adopted in the House of Commons. We have since adopted that form. Amendments can be moved to it. The words "takes into consideration" merely mean discussion and then we go away. The motion is then not put to the vote of the House. But in this case even without an amendment being there, this motion will be put to the vote of the House. That is the change that has come over.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Will we vote on this?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, we will vote on this. Even without this amendment, we vote on it.

Shri Jaipal Singh: We have not done that in the past.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member will look into the proceedings of the recent past.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): May I know whether the form "takes into consideration" has been abandoned? There will be many occasions when it may not be desirable for the House to vote and it may be desirable only to discuss.

Mr. Speaker: True, but the difficulty with respect to "takes into consideration" is that if we put it to the vote after the consideration is over, it is meaningless. 'Takes note of' means that we have taken note of this discussion. In a way we approve of this policy. We have taken note of it and

the Government is directed that all that has been said has been taken note of by the House and the Government must act upon what has been said. Though we have not codified it or we have not enunciated a particular proposition, generally, to take note of is the first step towards a formal resolution that has to be made in those terms extracting whatever has been said for and against and ultimately the majority opinion prevails. This is as near to it as possible. To adopt a motion with the words "takes into consideration" at the end of a long discussion is meaningless. What is the effect of the discussion that has taken place? Therefore "takes into consideration" is not voted. That has been found to be impracticable and useless. I am considering giving up the old form of "takes into consideration". It seems to be meaningless.

Shri Damani (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset I want to congratulate and appreciate the work of the Ministry and the policy framed for future exploration of oil. Oil is one of the major items of our imports. During the year 1959 our total imports were to the tune of Rs. 924 crores out of which the import of oil was to the tune of Rs. 82 crores. That is about 8·6 per cent. of the total imports. The import of crude oil and petroleum products is the next biggest item after foodgrains. For the Third Five Year Plan the target for the import of petroleum products and crude oil is fixed at Rs. 100 crores annually. A huge amount of foreign exchange will be required for making payments on our imports.

About a year back the hon. Minister informed the House that an abundant quantity of oil will be available in the Cambay region. Since then we have not heard as to what developments have taken place in that area. It will be very nice if the hon. Minister informs the House by what time the oil from Cambay region and from those areas where exploration work is going on will be available and the oil will come into use. As the question of such big payment of foreign exchange is involved on this item of import, it will be of benefit to the public if a statement is made by the hon. Minister giving a time schedule about obtaining oil, putting it to the refineries and making it available for consumption.

The previous speaker has mentioned about the shortfall in respect of our refinery capacity. That is also a matter of great importance. Our present capacity is small and therefore we have to import finished petroleum products. If, therefore, from now we start thinking of working more capacity of the refineries, as our demand increases our capacity also can be increased accordingly and we can meet the demand and can save the foreign exchange by importing crude oil only and stopping the import of finished petroleum products. It will be a good thing if it is properly planned, and the earlier the decisions are taken and the work started the better.

According to me both the public sector and the private sector should be given a chance to enter into this field, so that early steps may be taken in this regard. (*Interruption*). My hon. friend may be thinking of something. I am thinking from the national point of view. There is no difference between one sector and another sector, and our supreme command is the Government.

We also want to know the reasons why the Russian deal about supplying crude oil at lower prices, where they had agreed to receive payment in rupee currency, could not be gone through. In view of the present difficult position of our foreign exchange if payment in rupees had been agreed to, that would have helped us to a great extent. Government should also consider the question of imports of crude oil, petrol etc., if possible, on a barter basis, so that we can save foreign exchange and increase our export of other

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commodities which we can afford to export.

With these few words I request the hon. Minister to clarify the position with regard to the matters I have raised.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): I thank my friend Shri P. G. Deb for bringing this motion which has given an opportunity to the House to discuss the whole policy of the Government and to assess the same.

While speaking on the Demands of this Ministry on the 7th April 1960 I pleaded for a firm policy of the Government in this regard. The hon. Minister gave an assurance and said that "there is no deviation in the policy and if within the concept of our policy there are parties who are willing to come and search for oil I see no reason why we should not consider their proposals."

And later he went on to say: "All I can say is that any future agreement with any party who wishes to come here will be strictly based on two factors: that is, within the framework of our Industrial Policy Resolution, and that the agreement is consistent with our national interests".

Replying to Question No. 205 on the 8th August 1960 the hon. Minister said that within the framework of the Industrial Policy Resolution, private companies' offers will be considered.

So, Sir, in the first place in April he said that in the matter of exploration of oil he has no objection to foreign companies coming and collaborating in the process of refining, and on the 8th August he said that he had no objection to take any foreign company either in the matter of exploration or in the process of refining, subject to the Industrial Policy Resolution.

Oil occupies an important place in our national economy. Like iron and steel, the consumption of oil is an indication of the technical advancement of a nation. I said on the previous occasion and I repeat today that not only exploration but production, refining and distribution of oil should be in the State sector. The State must be able to control the prices of various petroleum products which can effectively increase the tempo of industrialisation and transportation in the country.

The main objectives of the oil policy of the Government should be to see that this industry makes its contribution to the expansion of the nation's economy and to the raising of the standards of living and providing suitable employment. Secondly, it should supply essential materials to all industrial units. And, thirdly, the policy should be in keeping with the political and economic set-up of our country.

In order to attain these objectives the national oil policy should be so evolved as to keep pace with the new conditions resulting from the economic changes and the scientific and technological progress. A healthy and sound domestic oil industry is essential for the welfare of the nation and for national security.

India's present production of crude oil is about 3 million tons, whereas the demand is about 6 million tons. This demand is going to increase during the Third Plan period to 14 million tons; it is likely to increase to 25 million tons during the Fourth Plan period and to 50 million tons in the Fifth Plan period. So, to attain self-sufficiency in oil and oil products by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period we have to spend, according to me—I may be correct or wrong—Rs. 3,600 crores in search for and development of oil resources, refining of crude oil and distribution of its products. Every year we have been importing petroleum products

to the tune of Rs. 100 crores. So it is all the more necessary to intensify our efforts to discover new oil fields and develop refineries of crude products.

In the Third Plan period there will be a heavy imbalance between production of motor spirit, and kerosene, diesel oil, furnace oil and residuals such as bitumen. Even at present, due to the greater production of the refineries there is a surplus already of gasolene over the middle distillates.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Sir, should we read out our notes or should we make our speeches?

Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Member is only referring to his notes.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: And not reading like the hon. Member who does it always.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I never do it.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The House knows who reads and who does not read.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Sir, with the increasing use of diesel oil in transport, agriculture and industry this imbalance will assume serious proportions during the Third Plan period. Taking into consideration the estimated demand and the estimated production of refined oil during 1965-66, motor spirit will show a surplus and the rest a deficit.

So the oil industry has to face a serious difficulty. How is the Government going to meet the situation? In the Third Plan outline we find that the planners have suggested three remedies. They say that the solution to the imbalance problem will have to be found by the adoption of the following measures. Firstly, technological measures to increase the production of middle distillates. That is correct. Second is, appropriate fiscal measures which will retard the growth of consumption of high speed diesel oil. According to me, this is a retrograde step. Nowadays, diesel oil is being used for transport. Even the Railways are taking to dieselisation. If an impost is levied on the use of diesel oil, certainly, it does not add to the tempo of industrialisation. On the other hand, it will increase the cost. The aim of the Government should be to see that more diesel oil is produced to meet the demand. Looking at the consumption trends in recent years, there is greater demand for diesel oil. The consumption of motor spirit in all countries is coming down. The Government should take care to see that diesel oil is produced in greater quantity to meet the situation. Otherwise, Government have to import it at huge cost. At present, we have no foreign exchange. I have a feeling that the Government have not taken too seriously to this situation.

I would suggest that the primary duty of the Government now is to discover more oil fields in the country. The rate of progress in discovery of oil fields, according to me, is very slow. In fact, at the present rate it will, I think, take 5 to 10 years to discover new oil fields in the country. What are you going to do in the meantime? The total area in India of oil-bearing land is about 400,000 square miles. But, it has to be explored and test drilling has to be carried out. Government should increase the tempo of activity in this direction. I agree, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is doing a good job. But, I am not very happy at the rate at which this discovery is going on. The Government should take care to see about the distribution of petrol and petroleum products. At present, there is no storage capacity for the Government. They are using the tankers of the Defence Ministry. Even they are not sufficient to meet the situation.

There is the Petroleum Products Advisory Council. Its terms of reference have to be enlarged to cover

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utilisation of natural gas, manufacture of petro-chemicals, synthetic oils, and utilisation of the by-products of the oil refineries, etc. Unless its activities are increased, the Petroleum Products Advisory Council will not be very much useful.

I would like to say a word about the steps taken by the Minister to reduce the price of petroleum products. Really he deserves the commendation of the House. But, this is only a temporary measure. What are we going to do with the refineries? I consider the refineries not as foreign refineries, but as refineries belonging to India. If not today, tomorrow they will become ours though at present we cannot touch the agreements. These agreements were entered into by the Government at the time when there was no Industrial Policy Resolution. In view of our economic development, certainly, the Government should take serious steps to see that the agreements are revised. At least, the period should be reduced first. They wanted a 25 year immunity so that these projects could not be acquired. We may try to reduce the period to 15 years or by the end of the Third Plan, the refineries should be at the disposal of the Government on payment of compensation. Or, these firms should be allowed to be worked in such a way that there is equal participation in the working of the refineries. At present, there is only preference shareholding. There is no equity shareholding. Something has to be done.

I would like clarification of some of the points. The hon. Minister has given information on the floor of the House about the Cambay region. The Cambay region will produce some oil. To what extent is oil expected to be produced there? The House has to be informed. Secondly, we should be told whether any analysis has been carried out about this oil in Cambay and whether it is useful for the production of motor spirit or middle distillates. What is the capacity of the Ankleswar oil fields? All this information is necessary. Without that, only declaring that a medium-sized refinery would be established in Cambay may lead to various complications. Every region wants a refinery. We cannot give a refinery to every region. The other day, there was a question about South India. South India wants a refinery. Oil refining is not an industry which could be located anywhere wherever oil is found. There are other economic considerations. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten the House on these points, to take the House into confidence and give the necessary information.

Then, I would like to know whether the Barauni refinery and the Nahorkatiya refinery would produce motor spirit and middle distillates, kerosene, diesel oil and so on, and in what proportion they are going to be produced and to what extent they would meet the rising internal demand, so that import from foreign countries could be reduced to a minimum.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Speaker, if you will not take away a couple of minutes from my time, I would like to go back to the point I raised. I feel we have slipped up in discussing what we are attempting to do at the present moment.

First of all, have the Government, at any stage, placed before this House or Parliament any definite, specific, concrete policy? What are we discussing today? Is there anything before us about the oil prospecting policy, or the policy for production, policy for refineries, or policy for distribution and marketing or the policy towards the foreign refineries? Personally, I am pretty vague about it all. I really do not know what we are discussing. If the hon. Minister had had started with his policy, if he were the first to begin, I could understand.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The policy is well known.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I feel, by voting on this, we would be embarrassing the Government, because this House would be committing the Government in a very vague way. To what? As the wording here goes, nothing is specifically worked out. Having said this,—I still feel, with due deference to your ruling, that the old method is better—I bow down to your ruling.

Mr. Speaker: We have been adopting this for some time past.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am thinking from the point of view of voting. The hon. Minister must have laid the policy before the House. What are we talking about?

Mr. Speaker: All that is required is that the House has to take note. The Minister may consider all that has been said in the House and revise his policy if a revision is necessary.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Here, we accept the policy according to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker: That is all. It means nothing more. The amendment says that the policy is approved. Hon. Members may feel that there is no policy at all. The hon. Minister will state what the policy is.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The only one thing that is floodlit in the discussion according to the sponsor is in regard to the import of Russian crude oil. That is the only thing he has come forward with. However, I want to say right at the outset that I am not going to be a party either to supporting or opposing this, because, I am very clear in my mind that we are talking in a vacuum, with nothing definite from the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may say what he likes.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am going to come to that straightaway.

Looking at the Minister, I am reminded of an English proverb, you are a sweet nut if you were well cracked. The whole picture of our petroleum policy seems to be this. We have done well; we have launched upon something very very ambitious; it cannot but be extravagant; it will be very expensive; nonetheless, we have to make a start. But, I think, we have tried to run before we can walk. What has been referred to in this particular motion about Russian offer of crude petroleum, for example, to my mind, is nothing other than a blackmailing process in our country. If there had been an offer to set up a Russian refinery and then a continuous supply of crude petroleum, I could have understood it. But, the argument put across the country is, here are Russians willing to supply crude petroleum at so much cheaper rate, why are you not pressing the people who are at present in the country, to accepted that.

17 hrs.

I think this is a thing that we should consider very seriously. I nmy extreme youth I was in the petroleum business, and I know some of the tactics that these people are used to employing, but in this particular context I cannot but say that the hon. Minister has somewhat, not altogether, shall we say in the generous folly of youth, somehow or other fallen a victim of blackmailing tactics.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is he young?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Whenever we are dealing with Russia, we must always remember that not one of us is competent enough to assess how the price structure is made up there. We do know something about the western world, but I do not know anything about the Russians. All that I can say is that, somehow or other, I have not been able to under-

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stand why this one single offer has suddenly been made. If they had made an offer that was to continue the flow into our refineries, I certainly could have been with the hon. Minister. But one single supply is not going to solve the problem.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It will be continuous.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am glad to hear that. I want the hon. Minister to tell us that it will be continuous, because that is an important thing.

Next, with your permission let me quote what the retiring Comptroller and Auditor-General has said about some of the Government endeavours:

> "A comprehensive assessment of the waste that has taken place of our limited resources as a result of delayed planning and execution would, I fear, present a staggering picture."

My hon. friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla has already pointed out how we were years and years too late in taking full advantage of the discovery of the oil fields in Assam, and yet I am asked to approve of the policy. That is why I say I am sorry I cannot be a party to it. Let him come forward with something more concrete and helpful, something that I can see before my very eyes.

That does not mean that I am against the basic policy of trying to carry out exploration, trying to be self-sufficient if we can. The petroleum industry is not a joke. Let us look at the history of the other countries, even the Russians. After all, the Russians inherited what the Royal Dutch Shell group had developed in the Baku oilfields. It was not something that they originated, but it was something misappropriated when communism came into the country. But if you look into the history of the petroleum industry, maybe, in America, in Iran and elsewhere, you will find that enormous, astronomical figures have to be wasted in this exploration process. So, my own difficulty in this particular endeavour is the fact that here we are very short of funds. If we can get the same work done,—the work is being done in our own country, not elsewhere—if the work could be executed by others, call them foreigners if you like, who have the wherewithal, knowhow and everything, and who could be persuaded to assist us in this respect, I say what we save thereby would go to other better, better in the sense of quicker, nation-building activities. One of my difficulties in not being a complete supporter of our present endeavour is that.

There is my hon. friend the hon. Minister of Transport and Communications. Every time you talk about an aircraft, he will tell you we are short of foreign currency, but next door his junior Minister comes forward with the announcement—the leader of the House announces, or he himself announces—that we have struck oil somewhere. He will be the luckiest man, and we will be the happiest country, if we can strike petroleum on a commercial basis, something that would be commercial, economical, paying, not just like the sort of sensation that is created in Agra. Somebody must have poured a tin of kerosene, and some sadhu discovers it. That type of sensationalism, I am afraid, does not impress us. It is going to be an expensive affair. But if you are going to do it, it cannot but mean money. Taking the inevitabilities of nature, it is my contention that this job should have been assigned to other people who were willing to do it, who are willing to do it, who will be willing to do it, if our attitude towards them is of the proper order.

I do not want to say anything more about it because I have my difficulty

of neither supporting nor opposing it. So, I will end up with a German proverb this time, and I would tell my hon. friend the Minister: "You are an honest man and I am your uncle, and that is two lies."

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): I welcome this opportunity to discuss the oil policy of the Government. I only regret that the time allotted is so short, because when we discussed it during the Budget session, it was discussed before the draft outline of the Third Plan was made available to us, but today we are discussing it in the context of the draft outline. I therefore feel that the Minister is called upon today to take us into confidence as to why it is that even the original allotment of Rs. 200 crores is being cut down to Rs. 130 crores, when we are told at the same time that fresh oil wells have been struck during these past few months. We find it hard to understand this drastic cut, and then we are told that it is the Ministry of Finance that is bringing pressure because foreign exchange is not available, and that if more money is to be allotted to oil, it would mean a great strain on our foreign exchange resources. To me this seems a very penny wise and pound foolish policy, because we have had the benefit of very detailed and elementary education by the hon. Minister himself on the floor of the House, in the very many press conferences that he holds and in the various speeches that he makes whenever he is called upon, that oil is very important for our developing economy. If that is so, why is it that more money is not to be allotted for the exploration of oil, for developing the finds that are already there, and for setting up refineries, by which we can become less and less dependant on the foreign oil supplies which drain such a large part of our foreign exchange? That is a question I would like the hon. Minister to clear in his reply. In view of the shortage of time, I am unable to go into details or to put forward figures.

The other question that has been touched upon by other Members also is the question of distribution and the question of storage. During the Budget session the Minister very nicely evaded and skirted this question of distribution and storage. While on the one hand he agreed with the hon. Member, Shri Narayanankutty Menon, when he pointed out that the storage capacity left a great deal to be desired, on the other hand he made certain generalised observations and generalised promises. These are becoming a bit too common on the part of the Minister, and I hope that he takes us into greater confidence and tells us in detail how this question of storage is going to be solved practically because this is seriously linked with the question of the crude oil offer of the USSR not being taken up because the distribution and storage and refinery capacity happen to be in the hands other than those of the Government. We are told it is the Government's policy to take the help of anybody who is willing to come forward on favourable terms with regard to the supply of crude oil, with regard to exploration. Here, when an offer is actually brought on favourable terms, is there before the Government, what is it that stands in the way? What really stands in the way is that every time we are being told about the aspects of the oil policy piecemeal, whenever issues are discussed, criticism made and answers given on the floor of the House and elsewhere. Neither are we given nor am I aware of any particular literature published by Government on the subject, nor am I aware that Government has a completely comprehensive approach towards this question of oil. The reason I feel is that more and more the Stanvac and the other oil companies which have a foothold already in this country do not want to give up what they have already got. It is not only we who have been saying it on the floor of the House but we find a series of

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articles and comments in various magazines, both in America and in our own country, pointing in this direction. For instance, *The Time* magazine has said:

> "Two years ago, seeing its Second Five Year Plan in deep trouble and lacking foreign exchange, India sent high Government officials and Indian businessmen to the US to seek more dollars and also to sound out what was wrong, from the US point of view, with investing in India. The Indian emissaries got plenty of straight-from-the-shoulder advice in Washington and New York. When they got home, they made many policy changes. No longer in any new venture must Indians hold majority stock control. No longer are such fields as petroleum and synthetic rubber to be dominated by the 'public sector', *i.e.* State-owned. American investors have been guaranteed dollar compensation if the Indian Government should decide to expropriate a business.".

This is not Shri Damani who is saying this, but it is *The Time* magazine that has made this commentary which has been echoed also by the hon. Member on the opposite side.

Not only do these magazines make these commentaries, but the Stanvac people and these business companies seem to be more efficient at lobbying hon. Members of Parliament than even the Minister himself. When here we are saying to the Minister that we are here to strengthen your hands, in the demands that you might make on the Planning Commission, and in the demands that you might make on the Finance Ministry, he seems to have made some wishy-washy and milk-and-water-speech, 'Yes, this can be done, but what can I do? This is what happened when I went here, and that is what happened when I went there.' And of course, he does smile on very nicely, as Shri Jaipal Singh has said, while Stanvac in the last week has been lobbying Members of Parliament from the moment this resolution has been made known in the press. We got from Stanvacs a beautifully brought out four-page whatever-one-likes-to-call-it, in which Stanvacs pat themselves upon their back, and here is an advertisement which reaches the Members of Parliament far more efficiently than even the answers that the Ministry sometimes tries to give.

For instance, this is what Stanvac is trying to tell us:

> "In the last five years Standard-Vacuum's total profits have been less than the amount invested and further sums had to be brought in from overseas to meet the requirements.".

I am not sure whether it is a missionary society or Stanvacs. They further say:

> "In effect, no profits had been remitted overseas by Stanvac in the last five years.".

Apparently, it is a philanthropic society that we have here. Further, they say:

> "See in this context, the concept of profit becomes a little different from what is usually understood."

And then, they go on to argue. And today, we find that this is really preparing the ground for the sell-out that the Government are making to pull across us. That is, the Stanvacs, having done or rather having not done anything in West Bengal, now want to creep in into Rajasthan. And we hear that they have also been telling their employees that they should be ready to go to Rajasthan. Therefore, I would like to know what Government's policy is in this regards.

Is the question of exploration of oil, the question of the refining of oil

and the distribution of oil going to be in the public sector under the control of Government wholly or in agreement with some company with the major part of the shares being in Government hands, or is it that in the name of the shortage of foreign exchange, in the name of the difficulties that we are facing, namely that resources are not available, even though people like Shri Vidya Charan Shukla are there ready to help in the matter of resources, with this argument in hand, we are going to have the foreign sector creep in into the oil industry more and more instead of the national sector spreading out?

Apart from this, there are also other aspects of the Ministry to which I would like to draw attention. For instance, about the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, we have often pointed out on the floor of the House the necessity for overhauling the whole set up of this. It is not only we who say it, but willy-nilly, the cat was out of the bag when the Prime Minister visited Cambay. There, in the welcome address given to him, it was stated:

> "Our administrative and financial procedure are hedged in by rules, regulations and formalities, which do not fit into the requirements of peculiar work like oil exploration. These rules and regulations, therefore, should be modified and perfected with a view to handling risky decisions so that we can maintain the continuity of our operation. We are trying to fit ourselves into the existing pattern of administrative limitations as much as we can but we do hope that the efforts of our Chairman will succeed in relaxing some of the formalities of purchasing and other difficulties so that our planning could be made flexible and made easier.".

This is again a question on which we want the House to be taken into confidence. What is it that has been holding up? What is it that has been referred to in this welcome address saying that there is not sufficient flexibility in the matter of purchase and in the matter of making further progress, when certain discoveries have been there? We find that we are not told what the policy in regard to purchase is? Would it not be advisable, as far as possible, to see to it that the machinery that is being imported for our oil industry is imported as far as possible from one country, because we know that this is intricate machinery, it costs us crores of rupees, and then once we have imported it, we have to get the spare parts, and for developing, we have to develop on the very base that is already laid, and we cannot keep jumping from one place to another? What is the policy with regard to purchases? What is the system that we are going to follow? That is another matter that has to be cleared by the hon. Minister.

Lastly, I cannot but, on behalf of my Group, pay a tribute to the work that has been carried on by our technicians in the Cambay area, particularly as the hon. Minister himself has indicated during the budget session how the work there is being carried on in such a manner that they are promising quicker and quicker results. We know also the great difficulties under which these technicians work, because, as has already been referred to on the floor of the House, the service conditions that they have, the remunerations that even the top technicians in the Cambay area are given are certainly not such that you can say that they are going there because they have got well-paid jobs, or because they are going to some comfortable work. It is against great odds that they are working, but I would appeal that in the name of economy, in the name of austerity, it should not be those technicians who are doing such magnificent work who should be given the lower scale of salary which they are now being given. We know very well how well-paid are the technicians of a similar rank and with similar qualifications in the private sector. I do not say that we should go to that very extent. We know why they do it, and we know

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

what the purpose behind it is. But the fact remains that the work that they do is so highly technical, the results that they have produced are so highly beneficial that it is something that has to be shown appreciation. Certainly, we do not want our technicians and our people who are there employed in the public sector to feel that their welfare is being neglected. Therefore, I would appeal to the Minister that the demands and the difficulties of our technicians and of our employees in the public sector need improvement, and should be looked into.

Finally, in concluding, just as Shri Jaipal Singh, gazing upon the hon. Minister remembered, was it, an English saying or a proverb, when I saw our Minister smiling so benignly on this House, as he always does, I was reminded of an article that he wrote, from which his smiling face comes on, as one reads the article. There, he says:

> "Oil is assuming more and more a fundamental importance in the evolving economy of our country. Elsewhere also, excepting one or two countries in the world, there is a tendency to switch from coal to oil and gas. Even when atomic energy is produced in abundance, and its economics proved to be within the reach of the country, oil and gas will continue for decades and perhaps, more, to dominate a fuel role."

Since he himself feels that and he has admitted it, I hope that he also as a Minister of Oil will dominate the Third Five Year Plan, and will be inspired by what we have seen around us in the world, and by what happened in Ceylon and in Cuba, and will remain true to these sentiments that he has expressed in this article.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want to speak on the freight policy in regard to oil. Nobody has spoken so far on the freight policy.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Vranasi): Nobody has spoken so far on freight. I want to speak on that aspect.

Mr. Speaker: Every one can speak on that. I will call one hon. Member from the PSP. They must decide whether it is to be Shri Hem Barua or Shri Rajendra Singh.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want five minutes only.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I want less than 10 minutes.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Kindly extend the debate to 6.30. P.M.

Mr. Speaker: It so happens that we have got a half-an-hour discussion today at 6 P.M. I am told the hon. Minister wants 45 minutes. So with the time available, whom am I to call.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: We have got certain very important points to make which are not at all covered by any Member. It is a very important Resolution. The half-hour discussion could be switched on to day after tomorrow.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It is a very important question regarding foreign exchange; it cannot be postponed. Why should it be postponed?

Mr. Speaker: Then he will not have five minutes now. We will have the half-an-hour discussion on some other day. I will call the hon. Minister at 6 P.M. Meanwhile, I will try to give opportunity to as many Members as possible.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I was to be called at quarter to six.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): So what about the half-hour discussion, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: It will stand over of some other day, day after tomorrow. Tomorrow we have got another discussion.

Shri Raghunath Singh: All right.

Shri Rajendra Singh: In spite of the fretting and fuming of the Minister of Fuel, the fact remains that the achievement and the performance of this Ministry is extremely disappointing. Petroleum as a source of power and energy to us and to the rest of the world, is a thing on which modern industrial civilisation has to depend to an extent which is unparallelled in the history of mankind. Even today, the development that we envisage in the industrial life depends largely on increasing production of petroleum and, we could not be able to do what we should have done.

If in the course of the Third Five Year Plan the picture remains the same as has been given in the *Draft Outline*, then we will have to import to the tune of over Rs. 200 crores worth of crude oil and petroleum products every year, if the situation remains the same. That would be a great drain on our already poor resources. Therefore, when we, in the light of this fact, judge the performance of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, we find that the results have been exceedingly disappointing.

It is said that we have to explore and prospect an area of 6 lakh square miles, of which we could not be able to do more than a few thousand square miles. At this rate of progress, even after a century, we will be nowhere in tapping the possible petroleum reserves in our country. It is said that all the prospecting, exploration, extraction, distillation and distribution should be in the public sector. So far as the expansion of the public sector is concerned, neither I as a socialist nor for that matter anybody who calls himself a socialist, can have any dispute on that point. But the fact remains that we cannot be doctrinaire on this point; we cannot be so hide-bound as not to look at the results but only at certain ideology. I am told that if those parties who were willing, who are willing and who would be willing to explore, prospect and extract oil, could be given certain reasonable basis to work, we would achieve quicker results and could save much-needed foreign exchange resources. I had a talk with the hon. Minister a few minutes before and I told him that if with a chequered control system we worked, that is to say, there is a private party at one stage, public sector at the other end, again at the third point there is the private sector and so on, we could work it; if the private sector is given only licence to explore and to extract but not to refine oil, we would be absolutely in control of the situation and the private sector would not become strong enough to dominate us and to control the price.

Therefore, this is an extremely opportune moment, opportune from every viewpoint. I do not distinguish in this regard very much between a foreign party and an indigenous party; any party which is willing to invest in prospecting or in exploration or in extraction should be given to work on a basis which is so well designed that they could be controlled from the beginning to the end. An element of elasticity in our approach to the problem has to be provided so that we can have some quicker results than what we have so far achieved.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: May I inform the hon. Member that expert opinion is that top-ranking oil explorers are most reluctant to come to any country where they are only given the right to explore and produce crude oil; unless they have the right to refine and distribute, they consider themselves to be most unhappy.

Shri Rajendra Singh: As far as my information goes, with the cold war entering the field of petroleum and with the emergence of Sahara as a reserve of oil, the picture is going to change very fast. Also the political situation in the Middle East points to a possibility that the old parties which are there may be driven away and

[Shri Rajendra Singh]

they have to go to other countries. I am talking of an eventuality.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Future.

Shri Rajendra Singh: That eventuality is not very far. It is going to come soon, much sooner than what we expect. Of course, the right of refining and distribution must not be given to them. Subject to that, if there is any scope to make our present policy a little bit elastic and invite them to explore and prospect, steps should be taken to get them.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The hon. Minister said just now that no foreign party would be interested in doing the job of exploration unless they are given the right to refine the oil. But very recently an offer was made by the U.S.S.R. to Pakistan. It was hanging fire for 2½ years. Now, they have decided to accept that offer. The U.S.S.R. has stepped into Pakistan to explore oil. Also the U.S.S.R. has not demanded the right of refining.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Under the enlightenment of the information given by my hon. friend, the Minister might act to the advantage of the country.

Then the question is about the attributes of petroleum. Petroleum has certain peculiar attributes of transportability and high concentration of power. So the industrialisation that we envisage would naturally depend very largely on the increasing production that we can have in this country of petroleum. These attributes were also the factors responsible for the birth and emergency of the big, cartelism all over the world. But now new factors have emerged. Russia has come into the field; maybe it is not for commercial purposes but just for seeking to export certain political ideology. Then again, because of the efforts of Italian magnates and the discovery of oil in Sahara and especially in Tunis, Morocca and Algeria, the situation has completely changed.

Here also in our country, my reports are that if wide-scale prospecting is done, there is no reason why we cannot strike oil which we need today.

I think during the last sesson a most disgusting thing appeared. A news-item appeared that Russia had struck a deal with a private firm in this country for the supply of petroleum products—crude oil. My friends on the other side talk of the public sector. They go on talking about it to the point of idealisation. I do not idealise. But, when Russia, which is a champion of the public sector, a champion of socialism and communism, was dealing with a private Indian firm, did they not realise that Russia was doing something which is utterly anti-socialist. Where was the Government sitting when Soviet Russia was dealing with a private firm?

Today I am told that Government has entered into a deal with Russia. Out of that Government is thinking of giving some part—the petroleum products—to the Hindustan organiser. What is this? You have found a company which shall be responsible for the distribution of petroleum in our country that is owned by Government. Now Russia is willing to offer crude oil and petroleum to this country, as a socialist it behoves the Minister to see that the distribution of the oil products that we would be importing from Russia shall be done through the public sector only.

The most important point is that Russia has made—as Shri Jaipal Singh has brought it out—an offer of crude oil. I would be most happy and it would be to the credit of Soviet Russia and the friendship that we have with them if Russia would come out with help to give a refinery somewhere on the coastal line so that....

An Hon. Member: Cochin.

Shri Rajendra Singh: I do not mean Cochin. I am not provincial minded.

An Hon. Member: Why not near your province? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Rajendra Singh: Here are two friends quarrelling. Bengalis and Assamese are fighting. The Biharis do not fight.

Mr. Speaker: One minute is lost. (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Rajendra Singh: If Russia is really sincere or if it does not have anything other than the commercial viewpoint or the desire to help our country so that we could be free from the international oil cartels, then Russia would be judged by her willingness to give us a refinery. I had a talk with some Russians; and I think they are willing to come out with help if the Ministry moves in this matter.

There is one more point. After having said that I will resume my seat. Russia will be selling petroleum products on a rupee basis. Out of that rupee fund which Russia would be creating in this country, she would be making some purchases. We have certain items which we export outside the Soviet zone, I mean the socialist country zones and certain items which we export to socialist country zones. If Russia enters our market to purchase those things which we are exporting to England or America, to that extent, our export business would be damaged. Therefore, through you and through this Ministry, I want to tell the Commerce and Industry Ministry that the items that we are exporting to Soviet Russia and other Soviet countries should be produced in increasing volume so that the Fund that would be created here by our purchasing petroleum products could be utilised towards purchasing those items only which we are exporting to the Soviet countries so that our existing pattern of international export and import is not disturbed.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह . अध्यक्ष महोदय दो तीन रोज पहले मैंने मालवीय जी से एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि रिफाइनरीज से जो एग्रीमेंट हुआ है उसमें यह शर्त रखी गई है कि नहीं कि जो आइल हिन्दुस्तान में इम्पोर्ट होगा वह हिन्दुस्तानी टैंकर के द्वारा इम्पोर्ट होगा । मालवीय जी ने उत्तर दिया कि हमने रिफाइनरीज से जो एग्रीमेंट किया है उस में यह शर्त नहीं है ।

हमारे मित्र शुक्ल जी ने इस बारे में बहुत अच्छा कहा है । हम हिन्दुस्तान में तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक १४ मिलियन टन क्रूड आइल इम्पोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं । अगर २० हजार जी० आर० टी० के टैंकर लें तो ७०० ट्रिप में इतना क्रूड आइल हिन्दुस्तान में आ सकता है । अर्थात् २०,००० जी० आर० टी० के ३६ टैंकरों की हमको यह सारा तेल हिन्दुस्तान में लाने के लिये आवश्यकता होगी ।

इसका दूसरा एसपैक्ट यह है कि हमने यह पालिसी बनाई है कि टैंकर को पबलिक सैक्टर में रखा जाए । लेकिन हमारे पास आज एक भी ओवरसी जाने लायक टैंकर नहीं है । हमारे पास एक भी टैंकर नहीं है जो इस १४ मिलियन टन तेल में से एक बूंद भी हिन्दुस्तान को ला सके ।

अभी हमारे दोस्त ने कहा कि ५० करोड़ रुपये का तेल हिन्दुस्तान में आता है, अगर आप रफली जोड़ें तो इतना तेल लाने में करीब १५ करोड़ रुपया फ्रेट का लग जाएगा । लेकिन इस १५ करोड़ में से हिन्दुस्तान को कुछ नहीं मिलता ।

An Hon. Member: Is all this relevant?

Shri Raghunath Singh: So far as the policy of Government about freight is concerned, freight is included in the import of crude oil.

The Minister of Transport and Communicaptions (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Why have you gone to English now?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : आप देखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो रिफाइनरीज हैं वे या तो

[श्री रघुनाथ सिंह]

अमरीका की हैं या इंगलिश हैं और ये रिफाइनरीज खुद टैंकर्स को चार्टर करती हैं। इस प्रकार फायदा होता है अमरीका और इंगलैंड का। हम हिन्दुस्तान के पैसे से इंगलैंड और अमरीका को फायदा पहुंचा रहे हैं। इसका एक प्रतिशत फायदा भी हमको नहीं मिलता। इसलिये हमारा कहना है कि जब आपने टैंकर को पब्लिक सेक्टर में रखा है तो इस ड्रेनेज को रोकने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये। हमको कारगो की खोज करने की जरूरत नहीं है, हमको तो बाहर से लाकर हिन्दुस्तान में तेल डालना है। हमारे पास कारगो मौजूद है, हमको दुनिया में मारकेट नहीं खोजना है, लेकिन फिर भी एक पैसा भी हमको फ्रेट में नहीं मिलता। ऐसी अवस्था में आवश्यक है कि हिन्दुस्तान के पास कम से कम ३९ टैंकर हों, जिन के द्वारा हम बाहर से क्रूड आइल हिन्दुस्तान में ला सकें।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि हम गेहूं अमरीका से इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं। उसको अमरीका टैंकर्स में भेजेगा। इस समय दोनों ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहिबान यहां मौजूद हैं। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि चार बरस के वास्ते गेहूं का कारगो हमारे पास है। आप सैकिंड हैंड टैंकर खरीद लीजिये। चार बरस तक उनसे गेहूं लाइए और चार बरस बाद आप उनका प्रयोग आइल इम्पोर्ट करने में कर सकते हैं। इस प्रकार आप हिन्दुस्तान के फारिन एक्सचेंज की रक्षा कर सकेंगे। और भारत की गरीब जनता का जो रुपया सैन्ट-परसैंट, फ़ारेन एक्सचेंज के रूप में, फ्रेट के रूप में विदेशी कम्पनियों को दिया जा रहा है, उस का ड्रेनेज बंद होना चाहिये।

मुझ से जो क्वश्चन पूछा गया है उसका जवाब यह है कि एक सैकंड हैंड टैंकर की कीमत बीस लाख रुपये से ज्यादा नहीं होगी।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Speaker, the other day when a spate of questions were asked about the Russian offer for the import of crude oil and the impact it was likely to have on our prices, we had nothing but cleverly given evasive answers and never in this House were more evasive answers given. I am very happy that this discussion has been raised today and I hope the hon. Minister will take note of the feelings in this House and make a clear reply to the questions asked here.

I do not propose to make any long speech but I will develop a few points and expect the hon. Minister to give a concrete and specific answer to the questions which I am raising. It is not only that this Russian offer has come for the supply of crude oil at a cheaper rate. If the hon. Minister remembers more than two years back, I sent to him a note that we should get crude oil at much cheaper rates. It is not only Russia that is prepared to give us crude oil at a cheaper rate. There is a consortium of companies even on the Continent and if we had a free play of competition it would be prepared to supply crude oil at a much cheaper rate. Now possibly because the Ministry is bound hand and foot, they find themselves in a strange difficulty. Let us not blame then that Russia has certain ulterior political motives in making this offer or that it is blackmailing these companies by making these offers. We have got concrete evidence in our possession that crude oil could be got at a much cheaper rate than we are getting at present only if there was a free competition. But unfortunately, it is not there. It is also obvious from the fact that these very companies are prepared to cut down their prices. It should leave nobody in doubt that there had been a large margin of profiteering in this. So far as the Russian offer is concerned, I think the Minister possibly, in his own way, is taking advantage of this offer to bring pressure upon these companies to bring down the prices. I do not know whether

this Russian offer is intended in a genuine way or it is not intended to be so. It is quite correct, as my hon. friend Shri Jaipal Singh says that in Russia there is nothing which will determine the cost structure. They cannot determine the cost structure. Even when they submit tenders for various machineries and other things, they say that they have not a perfect system of cost structure and they say: you take it for whatever is its reasonable market value. There is a lot of force in what he says. There was a certain other information which was somehow put in the papers which indicated that the Russian offer to India was at a rate cheaper than the rate available even to their own East European countries on the Continent. They were wanting to give this crude oil at a rate much cheaper than the rate at which they were supplying to their own associates like Poland, Czechoslovakia, etc. That definitely rouses certain suspicions that even though they wanted to help us, there was a certain intention to hit these companies. But we are not concerned with it now. I am clear in my mind that the crude oil could be got cheaper and we should now take steps so that we may not find ourselves tied hand and foot in the hands of these companies. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us the rate of this Russian offer, whether it is really cheaper than the rates at which it is supplied to East European countries and if we accept this offer what its impact would be.

We cannot overemphasise the importance of oil exploration. We are in an absolutely miserable condition. According to most conservative estimates our present consumption is 6·28 million tons and during the Third Plan period, it will rise to 10 million tons. The Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Mines and Oil might have given 14 million tons which runs counter to what has been stated in the Second Plan and he would have done well to stick to the estimates which have been accepted in the Second Plan. Be that as it may, the fact is that our performance has been extremely poor

Now, we have already proved that at Naharkotia, on a business basis crude oil could be exploited and 2·75 million tons is expected at the end of the Third Plan. We have lost seven valuable years in this matter without doing really any substantial work. Really much more could have been done and if the hon. Minister expects us to support the public sector, it will have to give a better performance. There is the least doubt about it.

It is unfortunate that I have to make a complaint further that the same unfortunate story is being repeated in Jaisalmer. For three years, I think my hon. friend has almost suspended the activities there when we were almost certain that there was a great possibility and potentiality in that area. I think the Standard Vacuum Oil Company was mentioned to offer the exploration of oil here in this area of Jaisalmer. I am mentioning this because the STANVAC is absolutely a business company and it would take care of every pie and it would not make this offer to go to Jaisalmer and explore oil there had there not been a clear indication of success there and had there not been some assurance for them that a lot could be done there. My hon. friend has been doing absolutely nothing. Questions were asked in this House as to why steps were not taken in this regard. Sometimes we are told that the place is very hot or water is not available. It looks as though these answers convince nobody. I understand that the STANVAC is not able to utilise its equipment in West Bengal. Let the hon. Minister take that equipment if he wants to go ahead in the public sector. The public sector cannot be permitted to pursue a policy of dog in the manger. It must give a better performance. I have always supported the public sector and I wish the public sector to go ahead but if it is to go ahead it must give a better performance.

Now, I will pass on to another important point. In this Five Year Plan, another important factor has been mentioned in the Plan. It is stated in the Plan that appropriate fiscal mea-

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

sures which will retard the growth of consumption of high-speed diesel oil had been taken to some extent this year. They want to pursue that policy by fiscal and monetary measures and want to discourage dieselisation. I would like to invite the attention of my hon. friends to what has appeared in today's papers. The National Council of Applied Economic Research of which Dr. P. S. Lokanathan is the Chairman had made clear studies and in a very strong article had recommended to the Government that this dieselisation must be encouraged. It is a very wrong policy that is being pursued by the Government. It has been stated that the Five Year Plan must be reversed. I would like to know whether Government has given any attention to it. That was my firm conviction that the Government was going to discourage a very efficient method of fuel and road transport. I made the same point in the Budget speech also but then I was not equipped with this study that has appeared today, which is in full support of what I had stated and I hope the hon. Minister will take a clear note of the entire situation and let us know what he proposed to do in the matter.

Now, Sir, that I mentioned about Jaisalmer, I would like to stress one more point. I stress that point from the all-India context. It is not a question of regional development. Apart from that, apart from its importance as an all-India point, it has a great bearing on the future development of Rajasthan. As you know there is very little scope for hydel power in Rajasthan. So far as steam power is concerned, we are so removed from coalfields that steam power is also a great difficulty. If we had gone through this and if we could have got this gas, it is very likely and very possible that it would have completely changed the face of Rajasthan. Moreover, generation of power through gas is rather cheaper than even the power generated from coal. Rajasthan has been completely starved so far as development of electricity is concerned. Though we had all these geographical difficulties, here was a golden opportunity. I wish the hon. Minister to take note of this fact. Where is it that we want this particular development to take place? Where you are taking your Rajasthan Canal, the entire area will be developed, so many townships will come up. From where will they get electricity? Here is a golden opportunity. Here is a potential source, which has been so strongly advocated even by the private sector.

I do hope that the hon. Minister will give us some convincing reply as to what his attitude towards this source is, towards this particular area is, what his attitude towards dieselisation is and what steps he proposes to take to accelerate the pace of oil exploration. Let them not believe in their own wisdom and be immune to all sorts of criticism that is offered in this House, but that has been, unfortunately, our experience in the past.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, once we were slaves of the British Raj, now we are the hand-maids of an empire of oil stretching from Texas to Tokyo via Kuwait and Abadan. Six powers are trying to grab the oil of the Middle-East, but the British and the Americans have got away with it. The Japanese, the French, the Dutch and the others are all exploiting in these oilfields. However, the war between the British and American powers reached such an extent that they were compelled to come to an agreement in September, 1945 devilding the spheres of exploitation. We, Sir, having been caught up in this web, have not been able to get out of it.

But, thanks to the dynamic policy of the Prime Minister in drawing up three great Plans, we have been able to have at last some outlines of a firm oil policy. The inspiration has been of the present Minister of Oil. He has been able to do not very much for us, not as much as he wants to do for us, but within the framework of the Ministry of Mines and Oil and also per-

haps with the help coming from the Ministry of Steel, he has been able to do something.

We had to start from scratch with our independence minus all our economic power and strength. Today we are able at least to look up with these three oil companies standing like an empire over us with three leg drives—the Caltex, the Standard Vacuum Oil and the Burmah-Shell. The Burmah-Shell along with the Dutch Company is the largest foreign company in the world. The Royal Dutch Firm in which the British and the Dutch are combined together, are the largest company in the world with their eight million dollars.....

An Hon. Member: We know all this.

Shri Joachim Alva: I have known it long ago but no speaker brought out the patent facts. Why I am saying this is, we are all victims in that big empire, in that big rampage. Unfortunately, the only discordant voice in this debate was that of Shri Jaipal Singh. I wish Shri Jaipal Singh had stayed here at least to hear the hon. Minister, Shri Braj Raj Singh struck another voice altogether. At least he said that he was not satisfied with what was being done.

Sir, we are in a very awkward position today. It is like a jilted lover who is afraid to strike but who wants to wound. We cannot straightaway expropriate these companies nor can we nationalise these companies. Are we in a position to do it five years hence? From a concrete and practical point of view I will say an emphatic 'no'. There was an agreement arrived at in 1952 with 25 years to run. Supposing it runs only for 13 years, can we stop it? We cannot do it. I hope this House, under this Government or any other government, ten years hence will not wait for the year 1977 when the 25 years period of the agreement will expire, and it will at least by 1970 be able to lay down a firm dynamic policy, a policy by which if the companies do not know how to yield gracefully with the onward rush of time at least the then Government will be able to enforce a policy which will be suited to the dignity and self-respect of India.

Sir, it is no use saying like Shri Jaipal Singh that Soviet Russia has done this and done that. If the iron curtain has been smashed in Pakistan, if a military dominated SEATO country like Pakistan has opened its doors and asked the USSR to go in and solve its oil problems, we with our talk of co-existence and *panchsheel*—wherever we go we try to take the best from anybody—should benefit in a better way. The Russian offer today has benefited the underdeveloped and under-committed world. The under-committed and under-developed world has definitely been benefited by the Russian offer of oil to India and the companies have been compelled to reduce the prices which otherwise they would not have done.

Sir, the late President Roosevelt fought very hard for Indian independence with Mr. Churchil in a number of international conferences, but it was the voice of Molotov at the San Francisco Conference that brought Indian freedom nearer us, and thereafter the British could not look back. There are hard facts and it is no use under-estimating or over-estimating anybody.

As I asked, are we in a position to nationalise the oil companies today? We have not got the guts, we have not got the strength. Situated as we are, taking enormous foreign exchange facilities from every country here and there, we are unable to do that, and if in the next ten years we are not able to do that then we shall indeed be a weak nation and not a nation of strength that can remove the wrong principles out of a policy thrust by foreign companies who will still then sit entrenched on our backs.

[Shri Joachim Alva]

We are not like Cuba. We appreciate Cuba's enormous difficulties, but a little island exists standing up against the huge physical giant like the United States of America. We cannot say anything about Cuba. We are neither in the position of Cuba nor are we in the position of other countries, like Mossadiq's Iran. We are in a peculiar position. Therefore, the oil policy enunciated by the Prime Minister and fulfilled by this Ministry is indeed the right and correct policy, but in that policy also we have to be warned and inspired by examples abroad.

18 hrs.

I was in Rumania. Rumania is a small country. Rumania ranks amongst half a dozen countries in the world in regard to production of oil. What happened to Rumania. Rumania is not even equal to two or three districts of Punjab. In 1948 the British and the Americans walked out and said: "We shall see how you are going to work your oilfields. We shall see how you are going to get your oil. We shall see how you get your oil drilling machines." Rumanians asked their next door neighbour, Russia. Russians came and collaborated. From three million tons their production of oil shot up to nearly 10 million tons and Rumania was in a position to offer oil to other countries including Egypt in the beginning.

There has also been a silver lining in this. Egypt has been able to produce 2½ million tons of oil—much more than us. It is a silver lining in the sense that even small Egypt, situated as it was under the suzerainty of the British, has been able to come out of the shell and say that it has been able to produce 2½ million tons of oil.

This is a peculiar position. The hon. Minister must see that he carries out the policy of this House. He must see that no future oil exploitation shall be handled by any foreign private firm in years to come. We have had enough of foreign companies here, we have had enough of foreign enterprise here. So far as they are already here, they can carry on with it, do well and get along. In 1951 I raised the matter of 13 large foreign firms where we did not have enough Indians carrying Rs. 1,500 as salary. That position is very much changed today. Today, unfortunately, most Indian young men want to enter the foreign companies for employment. I want to ask the hon. Minister to enquire into the position of our young men who want to take jobs in foreign firms and find out why they are not attracted to our own service. I do hope and trust and pray that he will make the oil sector of our Government as attractive as possible, though the hon. lady Member said that their work is very hard and difficult and we wish them well. But, all the same, the emoluments of the service and the conditions in the oil sector of our Government must be attractive to draw in our best men and to enable them to fulfil their ambitions and to make them nationalists, and not make them say all the time, as some of our young men say so—"I want a job in any one of the three oil firms and not in any other." So, our Government's activities must be large enough, dynamic enough and vigorous enough to draw in the activities and ambitions and inspirations of our young men.

Hence, I would urge upon the Government to see in the future that no foreign or Indian firm or enterprise or a consortium of foreign firms in conjunction to Indian firms, however, large and influential and strong they may be, exploit any oil resources in our country and whatever policy the foreign company might lay down and say, "we want this tract to be exploited for oil and make Indians our partners." We must see such things do not happen, for, oil is money; oil oozes out money and when that money goes out in different pockets and even tempts us in Parliament—we are all human beings, and are not above temptation—what will happen? That is why oil exploitation will have to be

handled only by the Government and by public enterprise and it should not go into private hands.

These are some of the points I want to press before you and, as I said, we must train up a number of our young men in this oil business. A day will come when the oil sector of the Government of India perhaps will be the most powerful sector, perhaps yielding more profits and yielding more income than from any other sector. What are the arguments put forward by the foreign companies? They say, "Well, you do not enter this business. This business is very costly. You need more money. Even after you spend an enormous amount of money, you are not going to succeed." But these things are not going to stand in our way. They perhaps put these kinds of excuses naturally to defend their own position. But these things shall not come in our way. We have to spend a lot of money on drilling machinery and thereafter perhaps we shall reach the millennium.

There is one more point and I shall sit down. As I told you, I raised the matter of foreign firms ten years ago.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Joachim Alva: I am finishing. I want the hon. Minister and his Ministry to see that in every branch of the oil exploitation, production and refining, Indians are associated. There are still some sectors in foreign oil companies where Indians are not associated. Perhaps out of ten sectors there may be seven where Indians are associated. I want the Minister today to take a survey, just as the Ministry of Commerce and Industry did, and find out whether there are enough Indians in all the sectors especially in the essential sector or sectors which perhaps are marked confidential and are barred entry to Indians. Government must make a probe into this sector so that our young men may learn the hard job and even the most important jobs of oil drilling and oil refining and we may be ready to take over when the time comes. As I told you, the time is not ready. We shall have to look forward for one more decade, at the end of which perhaps we shall be ready to run an independent concern of oil for the whole of India.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I put one question? I want to know whether the Government are prepared to learn a lesson from Cuba and teach the same lesson to foreign companies operating in India, and whether in the alternative—if they are not prepared to do so—they are prepared at least to take steps to get the agreements with the foreign oil companies amended in the national interests of the country and especially for the sake of security of the country and also whether....

Mr. Speaker: These are suggestions. No Minister can answer. The hon. Minister will certainly answer if there is a revolution like that of Cuba.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: There is no revolution. I want to ask him whether....

Mr. Speaker: what is the good of comparing Cuba with us? Independently, the hon. Member may say that immediately oil business should be nationalised; then I have no objection.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Mr. Speaker, within the short time available and on the occasion on which this question has been raised, I do not think it would be possible for me to deal with this question of oil in all its aspects, much less the comprehensive way in which the policy of the Government of India is being implemented today. I would be very happy to deal with all these questions if any other occasion is created for this. This occasion has been specially specified in respect of the proposed import of crude oil from the USSR, and in this regard, the Mover of the resolution wanted to discuss certain aspects of oil policy.

The House will remember that I replied to a question in this connection

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in the Lok Sabha on the 8th August. Regarding the proposal to import crude oil from USSR, I informed the House that the existing refineries had declined to accept the Soviet crude on the ground that they were committed to their own suppliers. I also conveyed to the House the disabilities of the Government owing to the clauses of the existing refinery agreements which give the refineries the right to choose their own sources of supply. I further informed the House that while declining to use the Soviet crude, the oil companies had themselves offered to reduce to some extent the price of their own crude oil supplies. The implication of the offer of reduction in price of the crude oil was examined and, in the meantime, with the posted price of supplies in the Persian Gulf immediately after, all the companies informed us that their offer of reduction in the price of crude oil by a particular rate indicated by them was temporarily withdrawn, as, owing to the fall in the posted price they had to reconsider the various implications. Anyway, the offer was frozen temporarily. Soon after, perhaps, in five or six or seven days' time, the whole matter was considered by them and they made the final offer of reduction in the price of crude oil taking into consideration the fall in the price indicated by the Persian Gulf quotation. Originally, the offer roughly amounted to 7½ per cent. Thereafter, one of the oil companies increased it to about 12½ per cent., and the others followed and, the uniform offer, before the posted price fell, was about 12½ per cent.

Later on, when the posted price fell, the offer was withdrawn and the oil companies reduced their price-reduction percentage from 12½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. because, according to them, perhaps the five per cent. reduction in respect of the fall in price was indicated by a fall in the posted price. So, in the totality of circumstances, the offer of reduction of the price of crude oil was more or less the same which was offered before the fall of the posted price.

Today, the implication of all this is that there could be, roughly, a saving of foreign exchange of about Rs. 5½ crores to Rs. 6 crores per year, and the allotment that will be made periodically by the Government of India to the oil companies for the purchase of crude oil will take into consideration the fact that five to six per cent. of foreign exchange will be less; that is, the foreign exchange to be allotted will be five to six per cent. less.

With regard to the offer of the Soviet oil, I did not give any specific information at that time, because I did not consider desirable to refer to the terms in any detail when the Government of India expressed its inability to purchase crude oil from the Soviet side. I made it quite clear that the crude oil from the USSR was not needed because there was no refinery to refine it. As the House might be aware, the oil explorers are a big organisation and they have arrangements for refining their oil and also distribution. There is an integrated organisation and refineries like the Bombay refineries are known as the 'tied refineries'. That is, the Burmah-Shell explorers will search for oil in some part of the country, produce the crude oil and sell it to a refinery of their own. According to the agreement to which we are all committed, the price that will govern the conditions of purchases by the refineries will be the price that will be quoted by the Burmah-Shell through the posted price in the Persian Gulf. It is a fact that the price quoted in the Persian Gulf to the refineries in India was a price which was going on for about 18 months.

The first fall in price occurred in February, 1959. Since then no offer of reduction of price of crude oil was made. It was only when the Soviet group offered oil at the port of Bombay in this free world market that the oil companies offered a reduction. It is also a fact that the same oil explorers

and producers of crude oil were offering discount on the posted price to all such refineries which were not known as the tied refineries and which were functioning as independent refineries in various countries in Europe like the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, France and Italy. So, the advantage of discount was passed on to refineries which were not tied refineries, but tied refineries like ours had to pay at the rate of the posted price.

This has got to be considered in the background of large investments. I am only referring very briefly and in an abstract way to the conditions as I see. I do not wish to add to the conditions as I see. I do not wish to add to the arguments or sentiments or any future conditions I would like to be added on to this. This imposition of the posted price on the tied refineries has to be considered in the background that large investments were made by the Burmah-Shell and the Stanvac in 1952-53 when they agreed to come here and instal a refinery in order to save a good part of foreign exchange. Government took all aspects into consideration prevailing at that time and agreed to the terms referred to in the agreement, which have been variously commented upon by the House.

Subsequent to the fall in price of crude oil, the price of petroleum products also fell. Those facts were also taken into consideration. I would not like the House to go into those details. It is a complicated matter, what amount of money...

Shri Rajendra Singh: Is it so complicated for the House to understand?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The House is much more competent than a single individual like me. But because of the short time available to me, I would not like to deal with those matters. I would only confine my remarks to the fact that the various factors involved in the accounting of profits in the petroleum products and crude oil, between the oil explorers, producers, refiners and distributors must have all been taken into consideration and ultimately a reduction of 7½ per cent. was oered to us after the rate fell in the posted prices.

The Soviet offer was a bit more attractive no doubt...

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister said that the offer of reduction was 12½ per cent. before the fall in price in the Persian Gulf and after the fall, they withheld the offer of reduction and said they were further considering it. When there was a further fall in the price in the Persian Gulf, how is it that their offer of reduction has gone down from 12½ per cent. to 7½ per cent.?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: My hon. friend will follow what I say. There was no fall in the posted price when the first offer was made. The first offer was made on the price which had been continuing since February, 1959. This offer of reduction was made perhaps after a few weeks before the posted price fell. When the posted price fell, then the offer was withdrawn and adjustments were made. Perhaps the fall in posted price amounted to 5 per cent. Therefore, the balance of 7½ per cent. was given to us. So, in a nut shell, 12½ per cent. was offered as reduction.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: When there was a fall in price in the Persian Gulf to the extent of 5 per cent. they should give 5 per cent. more reduction to us. Why was it reduced from 12½ to 7 per cent.?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: It is very easy to understand. Because of that 5 per cent. fall in the posted price, the 12½ per cent. reduction offered earlier was reduced to 7½ per cent. That 12½ per cent. was apparently, manifestly, split up into 5 per cent. and 7½ per cent. I hope it is clear and I will not dilate on it, because I have to deal with some other points.

I do not wish to go into details as to what should be done to persuade

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the oil companies to give us further reduction.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Are you satisfied with the present reduction?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not satisfied with the present rate of reduction. I do hope that the oil companies will reconsider very seriously the entire conditions that prevail to day. In a few words, I would like to remind the House of the actual conditions that have been prevailing since 1951. For the first time in the world, international oil figures were compiled and the world was informed in 1951-52 that about 340 million tons of crude oil was being produced. Somehow or other this is my view that since then it was realised that there was more oil in the world than was perhaps likely to be consumed. Since then, therefore, a process of competition started within them. Now in 1959, the production has almost doubled. It is now 780 million tons and there is much more oil than what is being consumed. This condition of glut in the production of oil is likely to continue for some more time. It has, therefore, a tendency to become a buyer's market. Therefore, there is no reason why every buyer should not get the advantage of getting oil at a very competitive rate. It is our desire and it will be our effort to see today that we get the cheapest crude oil possible from those who have bound us to the refinery agreements. I do hope that our friends—the oil companies—will consider this matter very seriously and find out ways and means by which they will satisfy the refineries which have so far been called 'tied refineries' and the entire thinking in this respect will be revised by them. I have been telling them, and I repeat it today in the House, to those who cry for a better price for the international oil industry that it is high time for those who have been holding the monopoly of oil to radically change their approach. Unless they are conscious of the new and vastly changing conditions and the new impact of necessities of those countries which are rising now, and whose economies are now progressing, and unless they consider oil as a cosmopolitan commodity which must be used to build up the economy of the country which has to be taken out of the morass if you want to keep control over it, I do not think the prospects would be very bright for oil industry and those who control it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Suppose they do not change? What will you do?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I now come to certain other aspects which have a direct relation to the changed conditions in our country. Now, my friends opposite perhaps gave me the impression that they believe there is no oil policy adopted by the Government of India. I totally deny it. I think they are the most uninformed people. If I may be allowed to say so, if they have not realised what the policy of the Government of India is.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I ask...

Mr. Speaker: I will give him an opportunity at the end.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Since 1956, the policy has been clearly declared that oil is in Schedule A, and it will be controlled by the Government and operated by the Government and initiated by the Government. Since then, no oil concession has been given to any authority which might have taken away the initiative of the Government and which can in any way be called as against public interest.

Recently we have invited the oil interests from all over the world to come and join us in the search for oil provided they agree to fall generally within the pattern of the Industrial Policy Resolution. As the House is aware, a few proposals have been received by us and it is the difficulty,

the intricate matter of negotiations that is perhaps delaying any conclusions on the proposals made by various parties and the counter-proposals that have been made by us.

Now there is one aspect which I would like to be noted by the House. When these prices have fallen in the Middle East countries it is said that those host countries which are producing oil, where oil is produced, are hit hard because their royalties are bound to go down if the income of the producing companies goes down. It is a fact that countries like Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, which are the sources of supply of crude oil, may get less royalties as a result of fall in price of crude oil. Of course, it is for them to deal with this matter, and I am quite sure they have experts, they have good relations with the oil companies, they are working for and will amicably settle the matter themselves. So far as we are concerned, it only reminds us that the agreement that has been entered into between the oil explorers and the host countries should be so elastic as to leave a margin and increased profit for such eventualities. For instance, if we have to depend only on royalties, then if the capacity for production falls, the income falls. Therefore, it is for us to devise how to increase our share of profit in the entire venture. Certain interests, important political and economic ones, have been throwing out a suggestion that on account of the offer of Soviet crude to India the Middle East countries are being hard hit. I do not think that the situation is like this. It is for those countries to pursue with their friends, the oil explorers to revise their terms to increase their share of profit so that their income might not go down. It is not my concern. But it reminds us that if we have to enter into an agreement on the so-called 50:50 basis, an agreement which is always thrown before us, it has to be taken with a pinch of salt. As I said once, and I repeat it, it will be most difficult to accept the general pattern of this 50:50 arrangement, as has been offered, and which is still being offered, and not much improvement is being indicated by those who are anxious to come to an agreement. I want to assure the House that we want the assistance and co-operation of such experts who wish to come and join us in the search, but the national interest is a much more important thing and it has always to be before us while we examine these terms.

So far as refining is concerned, it reminds us again and again that we should have as many refineries in the public sector as we can. It is our own national refineries which can control the economy of oil and which can be ultimately responsible for the expansion of our economy, be it transport, industry or anything. Therefore, the policy of the Government is to have as many refineries in the public sector as possible.

Coming to the question of oil exploration and the finances involved in it, I would like to submit that this story is being exaggerated, and I would like the House to note one or two very important features that are facing us. In the next five years, perhaps six years, even if there is no oil discovery in our country, we will have to spend about Rs. 600 crores to 700 crores in importing crude and petroleum products for our present standard of economy. By the end of 1966 we will have to spend about Rs. 700 crores just. . . .

Shri Rajendra Singh: Annually?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am talking of the totality, Rs. 700 crores—Rs. 70 crores, 80 crores, 90 crores, 130 crores and so on. So, about Rs. 700 crores will have to be spent in importing various petroleum products and also crude oil, which will have to be refined. This is the minimum sum which must be spent. Now, considering the background, our Ministry in the Government have been allotted a share of Rs. 115 shares for oil exploration under the public sector, out of which Rs. 60 crores will be in foreign

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exchange. About Rs. 60 crores will be available to us in foreign money, as against Rs. 700 crores that we are bound to spend in importing petroleum products and crude oil. We will spend in about 7 to 8 months' time about Rs. 55 crores to 60 crores in foreign money; for purchasing petroleum products and crude oil. Our Ministry is going to spend that amount in six years' time from now in order to produce, in order to make a serious effort to search and produce, about 8 to 10 million tons of crude oil. This is not a staggering figure. This is not a figure which should be thrown at us by the great experts in the field and arguments produced that India is lavishly spending and wasting all the foreign money which it needs and, therefore, they should hand over all oil fields to foreigners so that the work could be expedited and more oil could be searched.

I will quote one instance which will give you an idea as to what is happening in Turkey. It reads:

> "A concise summary of exploration activities is contained in a study made recently, at the invitation of the Turkish Government, by Mr. J. Baur. . . ."

He is a great oil expert of the OEEC.

> "which shows that at the end of 1959....."

It relates to the period from 1955 to 1959—exactly the same period in which we functioned through the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

> "about 20 concerns held 222 concessions....."

20 international oil explorers held 222 concessions.

> "out of a total of 243, the state concern, Turkish Petroleum, holding the remaining 21 concessions."

Out of these 243 concessions, 21 were held by the Turkish Government and 222 were held by the various international oil explorers. It says further that from its existing oil fields it produced oil from 45 pumping wells. Further—

> "Exploration expenditure by all companies during 1955-59 amounted to $ 68·5 million, of which 10 per cent by Turkish Petroleum, and is continuing at a rate of more than $ 2 million a month....Extensive use is made of contractors at all stages: for helicopter work, for geophysical survey, for drilling and for various well services. Foreign specialists were employed to help draft the law and during the starting-up period and UN Technical Assistance experts are sometimes consulted; but the senior staff of the Petrol Dairesi, the Government department which administers the 1954 Petroleum Act, are all qualified Turkish nationals."

Even then they had to spend about $ 69 million and so far, they have not been able to find more than two small oil-fields. The only oil accumulation discovered in this period is by American Overseas at Kahta, about 200 kilometres west of Raman. I am trying to make out that if we give away all our oilfields to about 400 concessionaires and ask them to spend double the amount that they have spent, the necessary conclusion should not be drawn that oil will be discovered in this period. Even after this we may have to spend Rs. 700 crores and we will have lacked all that self-confidence in ourselves.

As against this what we have done so far is this. We have spent about Rs. 20 crores in this five years' time out of which Rs. 12 crores have been invested in capital investment, which is still lying there, and about Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 9 crores must have been spent in operations. Perhaps it may be Rs. 10 crores, roughly speaking—I am speaking from memory. We have

discovered an oilfield in Cambay and another in Ankleshwar. Ankleshwar is likely to prove, according to all expert opinion, a better oilfield than Cambay. A nucleus has started roundabout which more and more oilfields may be discovered.

Generally, this point should not be forgotten that it takes about four to five years between the first oil discovery and the actual production of oil. Never anywhere in the world on an average is less time taken between the first oil discovery and the actual production. So much has to be done.

The first well which struck oil in India in the public sector was in the month of September, 1958. Please do not forget this that the first oil well was struck in September, 1958.

An hon. Member: Where?

Shri Rajendra Singh: In Cambay.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: In Cambay. Now we are running in 1960. We have every hope that by the middle of the next year we shall start producing crude oil from Cambay. The first oil well in Ankleshwar gave us oil about three or four months' ago. We have a programme of drilling about 30 to 40 wells by next year.

Now let me read out certain figures about Assam for which I have been criticised. It has been said that we delayed matters there and that if we had negotiated earlier, perhaps oil could have been available to us and a lot of foreign exchange could have been saved. The story is not so clear and easy for all of us to understand. When an oil concession is granted to a party, they start with making all sorts of arrangements. They take a couple of years to get set on the actual work of drilling.

The prospecting licence for Assam was given in June, 1954. The House will remember that the Assam Oil Company had been conducting work in that area since 1938. Then the War came in between and a moratorium was granted. Work was stopped. They again started work in 1946. Some oil was discovered roundabout 1950-51. Then they started drilling. The number of wells that were drilled up to 1st January, 1958 was 35. From 1946 to 1st January, 1958 they drilled 35 wells because in the very nature of things oil exploratory wells are very difficult to complete. Up-to-date they have drilled 72 wells. They are going to complete the requisite number of wells by next year which will produce and assure us a supply of 2·5 million or 2·6 million tons of oil for the two refineries at Gauhati and Nunmati.

So, actually the work started in 1946. Drilling operations were started in 1954 and by the end of this year they have done about 73 to 74 wells. I do not know how many will be dug next year. Perhaps they are much more skilled and experienced than we are and I hope that they will increase the number of wells and we shall get an assured supply of 2·5 million tons. I am only trying to make out the point that in a few months' time you cannot discover and produce oil and pass it on or transport it, refine it and then say, "Look here, you have not been very quick in your work." The entire complexion of the work is such that from exploration to the refinery point it must take five to six years' time. We hope that by sheer dint of hard work, enthusiasm and the ability of our younger technicians in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, we shall save some good time. I am confident of this. We do not talk about it because it is not proper and good to talk about the achievements that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is making. We only want to finish the work and then show the result to the House saying that in a record time we have done something for which the House has to be proud.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

About the quantity of Cambay and Ankleshwar oil I have to be vague. I still propose to continue to be vague on this account. I said last year that by the end of this year we shall be able to start planning for a medium-sized refinery somewhere in Gujarat—in Cambay or Saurashtra or somewhere there. I stick to that promise given by me to the House, namely, that by the end of this year we shall start planning for a medium-sized refinery or perhaps a bigger one. Who knows? But what we propose to do is to start planning for a medium-sized refinery, where to have it, how to get the money and finances and all that. I am glad to inform the House that in the mean time our refineries at Bombay have agreed to refine the oil that we shall produce as trial production. We propose to start trial production sometime in the middle of next year and transport it to Bombay refinery so that it will refine it. In our refinery agreement there is a provision that they will try their level best to process the oil that is produced indigenously. So we hope that for some time oil that will be produced in Cambay and Ankleshwar will be refined at Bombay. In the mean time we are planning fast for our own refinery in Gujarat. Then we shall go ahead with our advance work. We are searching for oil roundabout there most intensively. As the House knows, we are also searching for oil in Assam. We are also searching for oil in the foothills of the Himalayas. We were searching and are still searching for oil in the Jaisalmer area. I admit that the tempo of the work in Jaisalmer has been slowed down somewhat. It is sheer disability of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which has compelled us to go slow. And I plead guilty to my friend. I wish I could have gone faster. But to search for oil and gas in a desert region where there is no road, no water, no electricity, we have to spend five to six times more and take that risk. The idea and the strategy of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was to spend as little and to discover as much as possible in a short time so as to create a prestige, to learn by ourselves and to prove to others that we have learnt something. I am glad to inform the House that some of the topmost International technicians, oil explorers, have paid high tributes to the young workers of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: And would you give us some hope for Jaisalmer?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As I said in the earlier part of my speech, we are already examining various proposals for collaboration, with parties which may come from abroad and join us in this survey for oil either join us or do it in a way that it falls within the pattern of our Industrial Policy Resolution. There is some possibility of gas or oil being found in that region, but we cannot be sure. On the other side some gas has been found by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, in Pakistan. The gas is reported to be not of a very good quality. Nevertheless, there is some quantity of gas. No one can say that the same structures are likely to extend to this side; but no one can say the other way also. It will be our very serious effort to examine the possibility of expediting the work of search for oil and gas in that area either by ourselves or through an independent source, foreign oil companies, if they want to come here and generally fall within the pattern of our policy. I hope that we will not take long to come to some sort of arrangement in this connection, whether this way or that way.

With regard to the other aspects of oil, the totality of it, the House is aware that we have already embarked upon more activities than mere exploration and refining. We have now created a public distribution company, and we propose to hand over the retail distribution to co-operatives in various states and to control the distribution of petroleum

products that we may import from other countries at cheaper rates. Government is determined to pursue the policy of procuring as cheap products—crude oil, petroleum products—as it can possibly get. I fervently hope that the oil companies which have been co-operating with us for such a long time, and whose co-operation I welcome, will continue to examine this proposal of changing their conditions in this buyer's market. This buyer's market is likely to continue for some time and there is no reason why India should not get the fullest advantage of it.

With these words.....

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about freight?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What about dieselisation?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: With regard to dieselisation, I beg to differ from my friend who just quoted an expert of the National Council of Applied Economic Research. There is no doubt, it is admitted that the efficiency of diesel oils is better. But there are many allied questions. If we produce motor spirit, what shall we do with it? In a refinery it is absolutely certain that an equal quantity of motor spirit will be manufactured. If twenty tons of diesel oil is produced, then twenty tons of motor spirit is also bound to be produced—I am talking very vaguely; it may be 18, 19 or 21 tons. The problem that will face us is, what is to be done with the motor spirit that is likely to be produced in our refineries? We are going to increase our refineries. And as we increase our refineries, the quantity of motor spirit produced will increase. We are already surplus in motor spirit. We have to find a market for our motor spirit. When Nunmati and Barauni go into production and when the Cambay refinery also goes into production we will have plenty of surplus motor spirit. That must be used, and the only better use is that we have to increase road transport through this motor spirit in engines.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have you read this report to which you are referring? They have dealt with all these questions.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Therefore the whole question of creating a pattern of transport system based on diesel and motor spirit has to be carefully thought of. Government is very actively engaged in this, both in the Commerce and Industry Ministry and in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. We are actively considering the question as to how best to dispose of all the products that we are likely to get. Some products we badly need—diesel, kerosene. There will be such a terrific demand for diesel. Now we have to import diesel. If we go on dieselising our roads and using diesel engines, we must import more and more diesel. In order to do that we must find out foreign exchange. Therefore, in this transitory period till we become self-sufficient in oil and can say confidently that we need not import oil, in this five to fifteen years' time facing us, we have got to adjust our policy in such a way that there is no avoidable strain on our foreign exchange due to unnecessary import of products. Even if our efficiency has to decrease to a certain extent in order to save foreign exchange, there is no way out of it. We have to do it. We must find out some use for our motor spirit. All over the world motor spirit is in surplus. Nobody wants to purchase our motor spirit. Therefore we have to find a use for it. Our planning should be so adjusted that we need not be worried about the surplus that we produce in our refineries.

Sir, there is nothing else which I need touch.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Freight.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Freight is a very important question. Our objective is to have our own freighters so that we can save all the money which goes out. And it is for our sister Ministry, the Transport Ministry, and

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

they are actively considering it. I am told that some freighter has already been purchased, some more are being proposed, and I think that in the distant future we will be controlling the transport on sea also in some measure.

With regard to the internal distribution system I want to inform the House that the Government are already considering very actively spreading a network of pipelines in order to relieve the Railways of the burden of transporting oil from place to place. It has been found out that it is the most economic way to transport oil by one pipeline from Bombay to Delhi, Barauni, Calcutta. We are now planning to spread a network of pipelines. We can only make a small beginning and we hope that in the near future, say in five or six years' time, we shall be able to have a network of pipelines. We have now our own pipes in the public sector. I have to remind the House that we shall soon have pipes in the public sector. As soon as the Rourkela steel plates are available to us we will start fabricating pipes. We have already got it on our programme. The part of our crude oil transport pipeline from Nunmati to Barauni will be done by our own pipes, by the National Pipe Mills. And as soon as this programme is finished we will extend it, and we shall have more pipes and lay more pipes throughout the country for the economic distribution of our oil products.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Good luck.

Shri P. G. Deb: I am thankful to the hon. Minister of Mines and Oil for the long explanation that he has given to us, and I do not wish to add anything now. I am also grateful to the hon. Members of the House for the interest they have taken in this discussion.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The hon. Minister has said that the hon. Members are not well informed in the matter of having adequate information about the oil policy of the Government. I would like to know, through you, Sir, from the Minister whether he or his Ministry has taken care to see that we are up to date in matters of oil policy and in everything that is going on in his Ministry.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, we are absolutely up to date, we are very up to date.

Mr. Speaker: I will now put the Motion to the vote of the House. So far as the amendment is concerned, it is out of order for the reason, that there is no definite, comprehensive oil policy that has been set out by the Government of India?

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: The Minister himself said that he could not do it.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is, therefore, out of order. I will put the Motion to the Vote of the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Why is this amendment out of order? The hon. Minister said clearly on the floor of the House that there is a definite policy of the Government. It would be unfortunate....

Shri Rajendra Singh: What is that definite policy? He has not explained it to us.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It would be a tragedy if the House does not understand that.

Mr. Speaker: The Motion is that this House takes note of the oil policy of the Government of India with special reference to the import of crude oil from abroad. When I admitted this motion for discussion, the other day, the matter arose on a question as to the offer by Russia that they would sell oil cheap. Then, a number of questions were put as to why the hon. Minister was not able to persuade these companies to accept that oil and refine it and so on. This Motion is with special reference to the import of crude oil from abroad. The general policy relating to oil is not in question. The amendment is, "and approves of

the said policy". Whether it is policy with reference to import or the policy as a whole, that is not here. Whenever on a policy matter the opinion of the House is asked, the Minister himself comes forward and starts with a statement of the policy. The discussion starts on a Motion that this be taken into consideration. Then some hon. Member may say, having considered or having taken note of the policy, it shall be approved. This is a queer method of some hon. Member making a Motion. The Minister does not want to take the vote of the House with respect to policy. If there was such a motion, Members will know definitely whether the policy is in question or not. This is a side issue. Therefore, it is not right that the House should be committed with respect to the oil with respect to which there are differences. Some are in favour of nationalisation straightaway in the public sector. Some are in favour of the private sector. What is definite? That is why I think the hon. Minister left it vague. It ought not to be open to any hon. Member to take advantage of a side issue and say, we approve of this policy. Ultimately, when the Minister is asked why he did not stick to this particular policy, it is open to him to say, I never said that this is the policy, the House said, your policy is approved; this is my policy.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: You are perfectly right. The whole question was considered in relation to the import of crude oil. It was considered in a limited way.

Mr. Speaker: The amendment is out of order. The question is:

> "That this House takes note of the oil policy of the Government of India with special reference to the import of crude oil from abroad."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the half-an-hour discussion is concerned, it is too late now. The House is not likely to sit. We will have it...

Shri Raghunath Singh: Day after tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I understand there is a half-an-hour discussion for every day of the session except the 31st.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I submit that it should be postponed to the next session?

Shri Raghunath Singh: No.

Mr. Speaker: I shall find some suitable day for fixing it up. Every day there is this half-an-hour discussion.

The House will stand adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18-53 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 30th August, 1960/Bhadra 8, 1882 (Saka).

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PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 5363—65

(1) A copy of a pamphlet entitled 'Political Renaissance in Africa'.

(2) A copy of 'Statistical Information regarding the working of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, during the period 31st December,1958 to 31st December, 1959'

(3) A copy of the Finance Accounts of the Central Government, 1955-56 to 1958-59(Parts I, II, III and IV) and Audit Report, 1960 thereon under Article 151 (1) of the Constitution .

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

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(4) A copy of the All India Service (Conditions of Service–Residuary Matters) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 925 dated the 13th August, 1960, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

(5) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947:

(i) G.S.R. 785 dated the 16th July, 1960 making certain amendment to the Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1952

(ii) G.S.R. 793 dated the 16th July,1960

(6) A copy of the Accounts of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration for the year ended 31st December, 1957 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 16 of the Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS 5365

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 1st August, 1960:

(1) The Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1960

(2) The Cotton Transport (Amendment) Bill, 1960

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE . 5365–66

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri called the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel to the reported oil find at Balkeshwar near Agra.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) made a statement in regard thereto. . . .

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BILL INTRODUCED . 5367

The Customs Duties and Cesses (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (GENERAL), 1960-61 . 5367—5464

Discussion on Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of General Budget for 1960-61 commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . 5464—72

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi) moved that the Central Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill be

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BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION—*contd.*

taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

MOTION *RE*: OIL POLICY . . . . . 5472—5542

Shri P. G. Deb moved a motion *re*: Oil Policy of Government of India. After reply to the debate the discussion was concluded, and the motion was adopted.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1960/BHADRA 8, 1882 (*SAKA*)

Consideration and passing of the Central Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill; the Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill; the Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill and the Drugs (Amendment) Bill.

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